■ BACK PAGE

President and Chancellor open their doors and the crowds rolled up



Eight hundred and fifty, or perhaps one thousand five hundred and certainly at the most four thousand would come – these were the predictions. But 21,000 visited the Chancellery.

In the President's office apparently no one made forecasts of how many would come. Anyone who had said that the President's office could expect a turn out of precisely 11,273 human beings and 23 dogs (including four dachshunds) would have been perfectly correct.

One fanatical statistician registered these figures and we must take his word for it. Bonn held its open day and for the first time the Chancellery and the President's office were open to the public.

Parking lots around the area of the government buildings were more hopelessly overcrowded than when the Bundestag is in session. From the number plates of the cars it seemed that most of the visitors had come from within a 125-mile radius. Mönchengladbach, Rüdesheim, Monschau and Giessen.

The Bundestag and Bundesrat also announced record numbers of visitors, 6,500 in the lower house, 8,000 in the upper house.

An autumn sun beat down and the whole atmosphere was like a rather restrained carnival. Balloons floated from the flagpole in front of the Chancellery; the parking areas, which often hold splendid State cars, were filled with perambulators!

Children played in the park where President Heinemann's grandchildren play. Family photos were taken on spots where Willy Brandt must have stood many a time.

Government pamphlets sold like hot cakes and the supply was soon all gone. Visitors to the President's office were able to buy records with the President himself speaking. People who dropped in at the Chancellery received a picture book with Willy Brandt as its subject.

The whole proceedings were rather like a picnic and if they had not considered it unseemly some of the families would have brewed coffee!

The main point was that the idea was a success. The seemingly endless queue of people snaked its way into the front door of the Chancellery, to the right through the former Hallstein Room, to the left into the cabinet room and then over to the President's residence, up the stairs to the reception room, a glance at the dining salon and then over the terrace to the garden.

Here and there a few guards were scattered, responsible for guarding the residences used by Chancellor Brandt and President Heinemann and there were a few plain-clothes security officiers.

But they found nothing to prevent or reprimand. None of the rope markers was ignored, nothing was destroyed and afterwards not even a single pencil had been taken as a souvenir.

Anyone who trod on the lawns was quickly chastised by black looks and comments from other visitors. When all had left the guards searched both buildings and found that . . all had left. No one had concealed himself, no one had left anything behind and there was nothing but a few empty cigarette packets to clear up. Visitors seemed to treat it as a matter of course that they should be allowed to step on the soil that had been trodden by all the Chancellors and all the Presidents of the Federal Republic.

One man told his wife: "The last lot, you know, Kiesinger and his crowd, they never let anybody in here."

Next day one of the officials in the Chancellery who had seen many years' service said: "If Konrad Adenauer had lived to see this day he would have said 'hats off to Herr Brandt!' "

Carl-Christian Kaiser

(DIE ZEIT, 16 October 1970)



Visitors at the Palais Schaumburg

(Photo: Georg Munker)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Walter Ulbricht breathes hard down Warsaw's neck

In September 1968, when the Warsaw Pact armies stepped in to "help" Czechoslovakia, Rainer Kertzscher, deputy editor-in-chief of *Neues Deutschland*, the official daily of Walter Ulbricht's Socialist Unity Party (SED), felt obliged to warn against subversive activity by this country's Social Democrats in Eastern Europe.

The aim of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, he wrote, was to force socialism out of Europe.

Bourgeois ideology was being touted "in pill form with a socialist sugar coating." In reality, though, Bonn's Eastern policy was expansionist. Willy Brandt, he maintained, proposed to lay explosive charges designed to shatter the unity of socialist countries.

Since then the SED has changed its mind. It is still opposed to rapprochement but accepts, with gnashing of teeth, the Bonn-Moscow Treaty as a means of possibly coming to peaceful terms.

At the same time East Berlin goes to great pains to ensure it is not left out in the cold as a result of contacts between Bonn and other socialist countries.

Take Poland, for instance. Nothing strikes the SED as more suspicious than the rapprochement between Warsaw and Bonn. The Party has kept a watchful eye on its Polish comrades ever since Polish Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka gave the starting signal for negotiations with Bonn in May 1969.

There has in any case been a freeze in the cordial relations between East Berlin and Warsaw and Polish diplomats make no bones about the fact that relations with East Berlin have worsened considerably.

The SED was all the more alarmed when Wladyslaw Gomulka offered the Federal Republic closer economic cooperation. Up till that point East Berlin had always cold-shouldered Polish proposals for economic cooperation.

First Secretary Gomulka was no doubt clear in his own mind that Bonn and Moscow would soon be forging close links not only in the political sector but also in the economic field.

He wanted to grasp the opportunity of benefiting from cooperation between the Federal Republic and the USSR and at the same time to enourage East Berlin to take Poland's cooperation proposals more seriously.

Had it not been for consultations with East Berlin the negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw would never have come about, though. Poland is bound by the 1967 friendship agreement with the GDR and it is rumoured that there is a secret additional agreement on the two countries' ties with Bonn.

East Berlin certainly suspected that unwelcome competition was in the offing and hardly had the talks begun but GDR Foreign Minister Otto Winzer headed for Warsaw, where he expressed his country's displeasure at the prospect of an agreement with Bonn downgrading the Görlitz Agreement.

By the terms of the 1950 Görlitz Agreement between the GDR and Poland the Oder-Neisse line represents the state frontier between Germany and Poland." There was no express mention of recognition but both countries have consistently interpreted it as amounting to the same thing.

At an Eastern Bloc summit held in Moscow following the conclusion of the Bonn-Moscow agreement First Secretary Gomulka was given stony looks by the GDR delegation. East Berlin made itself out to be hurt by a supposed lack of faith in its own guarantee of the Oder-Neisse frontier.

Polish nationals in transit through the GDR have been the whipping-boys. They have been ruthlessly frisked in such a crude fashion that talk of (East) German-Polish enmity is almost justified.

What is more, the GDR has engaged in economic pinpricks, initiating such hold-ups in freight traffic between Poland and this country that deliveries have been badly delayed. Warsaw has not failed to notice this unsubtle hint but has shown no signs of being impressed.

Not until the negotiations reached their final stage did East Berlin appear to [illegible] a bad job. GDR Premier Willi Stoph made another visit to Warsaw to make sure that the Poles were not selling East Berlin down the river.

Suddenly the GDR was prepared to countenance economic cooperation with Poland. Seldom was such a cloak of secrecy lowered over an official visit to Warsaw as over that of the GDR Premier.

Polish tactics were quite skilful. They quoted SED leader Walter Ulbricht himself, who at the twelfth plenum of his central committee, held in December 1969 when negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw were just getting under way, noted that "unconditional full diplomatic recognition of Poland's western frontier" by Bonn was only to be welcomed.

This was enough as far as Poland was concerned for negotiations with Bonn to begin. In the final analysis it could refer to the fact that East Berlin was also engaged in talks with Bonn and that the other socialist countries could hardly, in view of changing circumstances, be refused permission to follow suit.

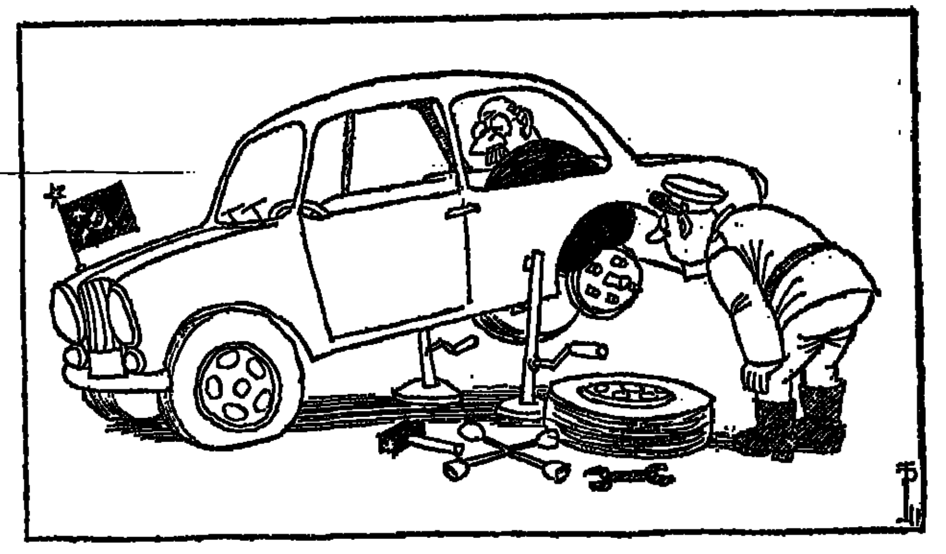
Even so Willi Stroph would seem during his three-day stay in Warsaw to have [illegible] ernment again. Poland is said to have agreed to consult East Berlin before undertaking any further political moves in respect of Bonn so as to synchronise mutual interests.

Walter Scheel, this country's Foreign Minister, may have reduced the pressure on the brakes but Bonn must be prepared to encounter stiffer opposition in negotiations with other socialist countries -- Czechoslovakia or Hungary, say.

The SED will not release pressure on the brake until Bonn has granted the GDR full diplomatic recognition. The socialist countries had to undertake not to come to terms with Bonn until this was the case two years ago.

Willi Kinnigkeit

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 November 1970)



The brakes are clogged!

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)

Free Democrats triumph at Hesse state elections

Voters are unpredictable, as the local government elections in Hesse have breathtakingly demonstrated. The Free Democrats, written off by any number of people, by no means all of whom have been on other sides of the political fence, have not only managed to keep the 6.7 [illegible] the last general election but indeed boosted their poll to over ten per cent.

Against the background of this result even the substantial gains made by the Christian Democrats, who have increased their share of the vote from 26 to 39 per cent since the last local elections, pale in significance.

Yet even in comparison with the general election results for Hesse (at the local elections four years ago Chancellor Erhard was in trouble in Bonn and local CDU leaders were also in difficulties) the CDU has considerably improved its position, at long last moving within striking distance of Hesse's Social Democrats in local elections.

The Christian Democrats have undoubtedly benefited from the image of their dynamic young shadow Cabinet but have also gained support from the de- [illegible] former supporters of the expelles' party, which no longer stood.

The Social Democrats have sustained the expected losses, polling 46 per cent as against 51 per cent four years ago, but have survived relatively well the handover of leadership from Georg August Zinn, the best-known of all state Premiers, to Albert Osswald. as yet a far less colourful figure.

The SPD had in any case long since waved goodbye in their own mind's eye to the absolute majority they have enjoyed for the past four years.

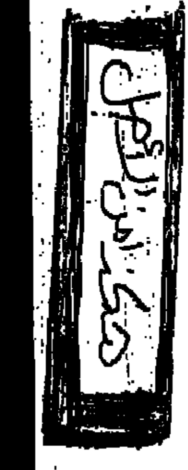
They will not need to lament their losses for long, though. The Free Democrats have already agreed to an SPD-FDP coalition similar to the one in Bonn.

Their election slogan of "Vote for David, Goliath is Asleep" has obviously done the Free Democrats a world of good. They have certainly emerged from the elections stronger within and without. This is all the more surprising in view of recent signs of disintegration.

And even though David's success is due less to the boldness and cunning characteristic of his Biblical predecessor than to a deliberate move by the electorate to save the party from disaster (a party that polls less than five per cent gains no parliamentary representation at all) the effect is the same. Success in what appeared to be hopeless circumstances.

By voting the FDP the elctorate has also cast a vote of confidence in the Bonn coalition. So it must be said that despite splendid gains the CDU has failed to achieve its election target of ousting the FDP from the Hesse state assembly and so tolling the death knell of the Federal government in Bonn. After the well-nigh sensationally good showing of the David of the coalition the ship of state in Bonn will be sailing into less troubled waters. A governmental crisis certainly seems no longer to be on the cards and is unlikely to be so in the immediate future.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 9 November 1970)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain's entry into the EEC moves a step nearer

If we bring about the integration of Western Europe the argument over a transition period will end on the rubbish heap of history says Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's Common Market Minister.

Despite opposition at home Whitehall is pressing ahead with undeniable determination its its attempt to gain entry to the European Economic Community (EEC).

It is to the credit of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of this country that Britain has so far not been alone in its enthusiasm and that the first marginal problems have already been dealt with.

Now the seven countries concerned can devote their attention to the major issues of Britain's share in future Common Market finances, the resulting threat to Whitehall's balance of payments, the transition period over which tariff walls are gradually to be demolished and the transition period during which Britain is to be incorporated in the common agricultural market.

All three problems are both inter-related and bound up with the development of the EEC into an economic and monetary union capable of accommodating Britain's balance-of-payments worries.

It is evident that these fundamental problems in respect of Britain's Common Market entry bid and thus of Denmark's, Norway's and Ireland's too will not be solved before the end of this year. Decisions will not emerge until the first six months of 1971.

Next year, though, by one of the unfortunate turns of history, the Common Market Council of Ministers will be chaired not by Bonn's Walter Scheel but by a Frenchman.

Although there has so far been no reason to doubt President Pompidou's determination to carry on Western European integration and not to hinder expansion of the EEC Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann all too readily loses sight of the historical perspectives.

A lawyer rather than a statesman, M. Schumann has a weakness for legal hairsplitting and invariably tries to make a business deal out of every political move.

Not for nothing has he vociferously objected to being forced by Herr Scheel, his predecessor as chairman of the Council of Ministers, to accept early summer next year as the deadline for a major breakthrough in entry negotiations.

Yet this deadline must be met if the treaties with the four would-be members are to be signed before the end of the year and following ratification by the ten parliaments to come into force by the beginning of 1972 at the latest.

These deadlines have been the basis of the projected arrangements with the Efta countries that do not want to join – Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Portugal.

Unless agreement is reached tariff walls abolished between Efta countries will have to be re-erected between these six and Britain, Norway and Denmark.

In addition to the bargain Paris hopes to strike there is a serious political background to the deadline business. Whitehall would like to gain full membership and a political say in the affairs of the EEC as soon as possible so as to bring a formative influence to bear on the process of further integration.

If as expected the Six agree at the beginning of next year on deadlines for the transition to economic and monetary union 1972 could be the year of major political decisions.

In all probability a new Common Market treaty will need to be drafted to transfer sovereignty over economic policy from national governments to a government-like Common Market body and the European Parliament. *E.Hauser*

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 4 November 1970)

Security conference

An addition to the agreement in principle given to the idea of a European security conference by President Pompidou of France during his visit to Moscow another important decision made in respect of the conference was that preparations may proceed both bi- and multilaterally.

This ruling forms part of the joint final communiqué issued by France and the Soviet Union but was unquestionably included at France's suggestion. It unmistakeably reflects French dislike of the idea of power blocs growing further apart and more rigid still in their structure.

Multilateral preparations mean more or less that the blocs themselves may cautiously probe one another's views and intentions on the subject. Nato is shortly to make prosposals to this effect.

Bilateral talks on the other hand are intended to allow individual countries to retain their own leeway, which is France's ambition. This includes leeway for the individual Eastern Bloc countries.

Communist ties may not allow Eastern Bloc countries much elbow-room and they have little enough opportunity of voicing their own views and requests during preparations for the conference but this may well not be the case at the conference itself.

Bilateral preliminary talks will primarily be conducted between Western countries and the Soviet Union.

Moskow has not made much more progress with Paris, let alone Washington. And as East-West policy in Central Europe is on the move again it would be unwise to even hazard a guess as to when the conference might begin.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 October 1970)

No total victory for Nixon

The result of the American congressional and gubernorial elections bears witness to a rugged political landscape in which, on the whole, Democrats and Republicans are equally strong.

Mr Nixon may have disproved the rule according to which the President's party sustains substantial losses in mid-term congressional elections but his determined attempt to bring about a Republican majority in the Senate was a failure.

For the next two years both houses of Congress will be dominated by a Democratic majority. What is more, the Democrats have scored considerable gains in the gubernorial elections, which cannot but strengthen their hand for the next Presidential elections in 1972.

Despite a number of regional successes the President's strategy of turning the tide in the Republicans' favour by means of bringing his own influence to bear and with the aid of Vice-President Agnew's [illegible] has proved an almost complete failure.

Among the Democrats Senators Edmund Muskie and Edward Kennedy improved their standing in the running for nomination as Presidential candidates by winning heavily but so did a number of their fellow-Democrats, including, for instance, Adlai Stevenson, son of the erstwhile two-time Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

As yet the Democrats cannot claim to have an entirely convincing leader but their electoral support remains unbroken.

The senatorial results lend President Nixon greater support than before for his foreign policy of negotiations from a position of strength but they do not represent overwhelming approval.

After the elections Mr Nixon must continue to strike a balance. His much-vaunted silent majority remained silent.

(DIE ZEIT, 6 November 1970)

Red China and the Vatican

Washington was visibly consternated and irritated when at the end of 1964 Giuseppe Saragat, at that time Italian Foreign Minister, made a bid to intensify trade with Peking.

Regardless of this response Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, by January 1969 himself Foreign Minister, announced Italy's intention of entering into negotiations with the aim of granting Red China de jure recognition.

From which time any amount of China tea was drunk in Paris, where the two sides met, but at various stages of the talks agreement could not even be forecast in the tealeaves.

The main bone of contention was Peking's claim to sovereignty over Formosa or to put it the other way the claim, supported by the United States, that Nationalist China is an independent state.

Now that Canada has found a way out of the dilemma the Chinese ambassador in Paris and Signor Gardini, the Italian negotiator, have reached a similar compromise, Independently of the declared intention of establishing diplomatic relations Mao's envoys will hand over a note stipulating Peking's claims to Taiwan and Rome will refrain from making any commentary.

Italy's Communists, who first took a sceptical view of the deal, have now, under the leadership of Gen. Sec. Berlinguer, discovered the prospect of mediating between the communist giants.

By adopting tactics similar to those resorted to by Italy's medieval princes between François I of France and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V they aim to safeguard their own independence and freedom to manoeuvre.

[illegible] taken the Vatican into account. Bishop Walsh has been released after years of imprisonment and during his tour of Eastern Asia the Pope may well respond to this gesture by making a special appeal to *China* to establish normal relations.

Vienna would also like to utilise this convenient configuration, particularly since Sweden and Switzerland as fellow-neutrals have long since recognised Peking. But little Austria is once again under pressure from big brother Russia, China's rival.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 6 November 1970)

No Czech treaty before 1971 likely

Preliminary negotiations with Czechoslovakia on the conclusion of a treaty along the same lines as those concluded with Moscow and Warsaw will probably not get under way until the New Year.

So much is clear after Chancellor Willy Brandt's statements to the Social Democratic parliamentary party on reactions to this effect by Prague.

It is evident from the abundance of outstanding talks that the Federal government has more than enough on its hands for the remainder of the current year, there being the negotiations with Poland, the wait for agreement to be reached on Berlin, the intra-German dialogue and the Christmas recess.

In his statement the Chancellor made reference to at least four comments made by leading Czech politicians in recent weeks.

First Secretary Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal, Josef Kempny, chairman of the central committee bureau for the Czech region and Stefan Sadovsky, Deputy Premier of Slovakia, have all come out in favour of negotiations with Bonn.

Early in October Jürgen von Alten of the Bonn Foreign Office was in Czechoslovakia for first unofficial contacts with the Prague Foreign Ministry.

Preliminary work at the Foreign Office on the main problem, the Munich Agreement of 1938, has been in progress for months, Prague would like the agreement to be declared null and void from the moment of signature whereas Bonn would prefer it to be declared invalid as [illegible]

Rainer Barzel, parliamentary party leader of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions, has commented on the entire complex of the government's policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Following a meeting of his parliamentary party Herr Barzel outlined the criteria by which the Opposition would judge the outcome of government policy.

Their attitude, he noted, would depend not only on the five Eastern policy moves (treaties with Moscow, Warsaw and Prague, an improvement in relations between the two Germanies and a satisfactory Berlin settlement) but also on progress being achieved on two points in Western Europe: political integration and a guarantee of the continued stationing of American troops on the Continent.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 November 1970)

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■ LAW REFORM

Legal reform promises more protection for man-in-the-street

Willy Brandt's Socialist/Liberal government likes to be known as a government of domestic reform. An important part of its programme is to reform the law of the land.

Emphasis is laid on pursuing penal reform measures and completing them with revised legislation on penal methods. In addition steps will be taken to make devorce more realistic with regard to changes in modern society.

Or the other hand reforms are needed on the side of the judicature and administration of justice.

In this respect the declared aim of the government is to give the citizen increased legal protection by speeding up the whole legal process and ironing out anomalies. Rationalised legal and courtroom organisation is essential.

Simplification of the law, measures for which are now in the pipeline, would mean that the legal administration of this country would no longer be "all Greek" to the man in the street.

Reform of the judicature calls for a long-term, sweeping change in the constitution of legal bodies and legal procedures.

The fairness of our legal system depends, of course, on the quality of the judges and magistrates and other organs of the law.

This means that standards must be raised for the call to the bar, the training of lawyers, the appointment of judges, the work of public prosecutors and of barristers.

The court system in this country, into which most cases fall has been divided into four chambers for almost one hundred years now.

These are *Amtsgericht*, *Landgericht*, *Oberlandesgericht*, and *Bundesgerichtshof*, which might be designated as "lower court", "senior Federal state court", "regional court of appeal" and "Federal court". The last named was formerly the *Reichsgericht* (imperial court).

Procedure states that from *Amtsgericht* a case may only be passed on to the appropriate *Landgericht* (with a few exceptions). From the senior Federal state court a case may move via the regional court of appeal to the Federal court.

In future the courts for civil and criminal cases are to be re-formed into three different types, *Landgericht*, *Oberlandesgericht* and *Bundesgerichtshof*.

This three-stage system is already in operation for specialised courts such as labour courts and courts for social or administrative affairs. In these spheres it has already clearly proved its worth and there is no reason to believe that it would not work for civil cases and criminal offences as well.

The *Landgericht* would deal with all general cases as the lowest [illegible] ding on how serious the matter before the court is, it would be presided over either by one judge or a panel of three judges.

The *Oberlandesgericht* would – with a few exceptions – act as a court of appeal against decisions taken by the *Landgericht*.

As for the *Bundesgerichtshof*, this court would exist mainly as an institution for ironing out anomalies in the law and setting precedents.

These planned reforms have run up against criticism in the past few months particularly from lawyers and judges.

At the root of their criticism is the reproach that the Bonn government is planning partial reforms, the need for which they are foisting on the legal professions with catch-phrases and slogans.

Of course reforms of this kind should not be advocated for their own sake alone. They must aim at giving the man-in-the-street who seeks justice what he requires.

It is precisely for this reason that the differences of opinion must centre round whether reforms are necessary and whether the changes that have been proposed are really for the better or whether they bear out Hutber's law, "improvement means deterioration".

The system of four courts and the delegation of responsibilities that goes hand-in-hand with this no longer afford the best possible legal protection for the law-abiding citizen.

It is proposed to do away with the *Amtsgericht*. Of the 780 lower courts at present in operation 332 have only one or two judges available. In these courts it is not possible for judges to specialise.

The position is becoming pressing, however, since the number of cases requiring legal decisions is growing all the time.

The fact that judges in this court cannot specialise leads to a deterioration in standards. In addition a judge who specialises is able to work more effectively. The alternative suggestion that the jurisdiction of the *Amtsgericht* should be extended would not provide a long-term solution to this problem.

In fact it would simply mean that in time further rationalisation measures would have to be taken.

In the smaller *Amtsgerichte* the use of modern office equipment to save costs would not be worthwhile. Adequate [illegible] available.

To install electronic equipment for use in courtrooms involves a great deal of capital investment. It is only feasible to install such machinery in the larger courts. Without doubt legal reform is required to mete out the law more effectively and to economise on funds and working hours.

Melding together *Amtsgericht* and *Landgericht* would also mean that family problems and divorce could be dealt with more rationally.

At the moment the senior Federal state court is responsible for dealing with marital affairs. The lower court deals with such matters as maintenance and alimony, administration of houses, parental responsibilities and other questions affecting ordinary people directly.

For some time now it has been suggested that judges should be appointed who specialise in family affairs. But delegating this responsibility only complicates an already complicated set-up further.

This is something which could be organised without difficulty with a three-court system.

This kind of reorganisation would have another advantage in that it would do away with many anomalies that mean that a crime is more heavily punished in one court than another.

One major difference from the present system would be that all areas of the law including those that are at present dealt with in the lower court would come under the control of the *Bundesgerichtshof*.

The whole judicial system would be more comprehensible to the average person who has never made a study of the law. This would be a great advantage since it would do away with the present situation where most people hold the whole legal system in awe and distrust it because it is something foreign which they cannot understand.

When the question of three or four courts is debated it should not be forgotten that even if the four-court system is kept many *Amtsgerichte* could not survive.

The smaller *Amtsgericht* has become an untenable unit, difficult to manage and uneconomical.

As far as the more minor legal squabbles are concerned the new system would mean that the road to court would be longer for the plaintiff and his legal representative. But the way things are at present this can be justified.

Another advantage of the merger of the lower court and the senior Federal state [illegible] had taken over from one of the larger *Amtsgerichte* petitioners would not have so far to travel, since in the past the Federal state courts have often meant a long journey to the other side of the state.

The idea of introducing a kind of assize court so that remoter villages and townships can try their cases without having to travel is under consideration.

All these questions will have to be discussed in connection with the Federal states, which are independent in the organisation of their own legal systems.

Gerhard Jahn

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 November 1970)

How immediate are immediate police reforms?

Forty pages long, the "immediate programme for modernisation and intensifying the fight against crime" is now made public. It is one of the most thorough situation reports that has been prepared by this Bonn government.

The crime wave which it is intended to fight is rising, particularly crimes involving drug-taking. Other crimes that are rising are organised car theft, robbery and breaking and entering.

The other side of the coin shows declining figures for crimes solved, a fragmented disunited and badly organised Federal state police system working in conjunction with a central criminal office which survives on improvisation.

As part of the programme of domestic reforms Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher plans to call a halt to this development.

But even in the introductory paragraphs to this immediate programme to which the Bonn government has given its full approval, the room for manoeuvre on these long overdue reforms is particularly limited.

"Crime prevention and fighting crime and the investigation of criminal action is basically a matter for the Federal states."

As a result of this the government programme is basically limited to improving conditions in the central criminal office in Wiesbaden and does not put great enough emphasis on setting up more authorities on a national basis to fight crime.

Nevertheless in this, the only criminal police authority that is subject to the Minister in the central government some specific measures are now on the way, or at [illegible] Genscher does not need to avoid entering into debate with the Opposition. Even in the financial planning programmes of the Grand Coalition the central criminal office was treated in a very niggardly manner in comparison to the provisions that are now on the books.

The government has quite rightly recognised, as has the Opposition, that the key to a more intensive fight against crime lies in the removal of the understaffing problem.

This is not something that has been recognised only recently, and in Genscher's extensive paper it is one aspect where the immediacy of the "immediate programme" is more or less lacking.

One of the few steps that have been taken in this direction is the proposal to allow border police to by drafted into the central criminal office for short terms to relieve the staff there.

The Minister of the Interior has the unwelcome inheritance from his predecessor of almost 300 important positions that are not filled. Nor does it seem likely that while the present situation continues the right people will be attracted to fill them.

The way things are an immediate intake of 531 to fill these vacant places will not be sufficient by 1971.

If these positions remain vacant Hans-Dietrich Genscher's idea of building a permanent criminal investigation squad will remain illusory, since in the past a group such as this has always been formed from experts who have been drafted from performing routine tasks.

If the plan succeeds to lure sufficient police experts from the Federal states with salary increases they would still not find sufficient accommodation in Wiesbaden despite the building programme that has been undertaken. In addition to this if police are lured from the Federal states to the central criminal office gaps will be opened up in the state forces which will be difficult to fill. *Werner K. Erdsack*

(Münchner Merkur, 4 November 1970)

Intensified fight against crime

Axioms: the crime rate is rising, the police are understaffed and insufficiently equipped. Greater security demands more money and that this money be put to more effective use.

The government in Bonn has recently [illegible] designed to modernise and strengthen the Bundeskriminalamt (the office of the Federal Republic criminal police) and not before time.

One of the most important and valuable ideas seems to be the suggestion that Federal state criminal police should be provided with data processing equipment which would enable them to give a complete situation report on crimes committed, investigations undertaken and crimes solved to the central criminal police office.

A central police authority should exist solely as a source of information, a coordinator and a technical nerve centre.

An important consideration in the exchange of information is that this should be two-way. This is best carried out by electronic data processing equipment.

This requires the Federal states to put their heads together and work out a unified data processing system avoiding the worst shortcomings of the federal system.

Between fifteen and eighteen per cent of crimes in this country are perpetrated by the mobile criminal. The eleven Federal states must work in close cooperation if the criminal who carries off his coup and leaves town before the police can get on his trail is to be hounded over the Federal state borders.

Coordination must not lead to excessive centralisation. If, for example, a Federal criminal police were to be formed the local police would have to be subordinated to the central government. It is not thought that Bonn is on the brink of introducing a central police force but the idea is abroad and in some quarters quite popular.

A 'Reichspolizei' obeying the orders of the Ministry of the Interior would be a national disaster. Once bitten twice shy.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 November 1970)

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade Unions must rethink worker participation policies

This country's Trade Unions Confederation (DGB) had a shot across its bows only a few weeks before the start of its new campaign for more participation for workers in decision-making along the lines of the scheme adopted in the mining industry.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, the member of the Common Market Commission, warned the DGB at the congress of the European Federation of Free Trades Unions not to proceed with further attempts to try and impose this scheme on the Common Market Commission as a model for European industry.

It is even doubtful whether the majority of the organisations affiliated to the European Federation would support the DGB.

The Italian Christian Democrat and Social Democrat-led trade unions once again in Düsseldorf rejected the idea of institutionalised participation in decision-making. This, they claimed, disguised the social conflict between labour and private capital.

If the Common Market economic and social welfare committee (Otto Brenner, the leader of the metalworkers union, is to take over the chairmanship of this body in two years time) does decide on worker participation in decision-making, the Italians have threatened to submit a minority report listing the reasons why they oppose all forms of worker participation.

The Finnish trades union leader, [illegible] study DGB policy. His response was equally as cool and he rejected DGB proposals as not advisable for Finland.

The Italians, French, Belgians, Finns and others suspect that the DGB is betraying working class interests. Haferkamp, who as a local DGB leader was one of the most active advocates of the mining industry scheme, sees the danger of growing disunity among the European trades union federations. This would be injurious to workers' interests when it came to drawing up the European economic and social law.

At the extraordinary congress of the Postal Workers Union Georg Leber, Minister of Transport and Posts, said that his fears went in the opposite direction.

Leber, the one-time leader of the Building Workers Union, views worker participation in the public services as a new type of syndicalism, a Communist trend to overthrow parliamentary democracy and take over the means of production.

Leber argues that equal participation of workers in the decisions made by the controlling organs of the public services would mean in practice that public interests would lie in the hands of the workers.

Explaining this claim, he said that members of parliament who are workers or trade union members are also on the controlling bodies of the postal and transport services as representatives of the owning group.

As they would declare their solidarity with the workers that would mean in effect, Leber says, that abattoirs would belong to the slaughterers and the post office to the postal workers.

The DGB Federal executive has not yet answered Leber's claims. That is surpri- [illegible] the fact that opponents of any extension to worker participation will call upon the former leader of the building workers union as a crown witness for the threat of syndicalist overthrow.

Christian Democrat trade union members believe that they know why the DGB Federal executive is so reluctant to speak at the moment. They claim that the executive is taking consideration of the Social Democrats' election worries in Bavaria and Hesse.

But the present silence also gives rise to the impression that the DGB is after all re-examining the equal participation adopted by the mining industry and is even prepared to reconsider all previous worker participation policy to see how effective it is for a democratisation of society.

The DGB's mining industry scheme is twenty years old. It was drawn up to form a counterbalance agains the abuse of economic power in the mining industry. This function is no longer relevant.

The representatives on the supervisionary councils are appointed by the union leadership and the workers councils but not directly by the staff.

The equal worker participation now practiced by the Public Service Workers Union in the field of local economy however respects the rights of staff members who are not organised in a trade union by adopting a ballot vote.

The DGB will have to explain more clearly its views on the foundation of worker participation in concerns floor. This is true above all for the ralationship of trades unions and workers councils.

The DGB proposals for an industrial relations law envisages extended rights of participation for the workers councils but it takes pains to avoid stating plainly that the workers councils must represent the interests of the workers.

This is not so obvious as it might at first appear. The trades unions want to protect their monopoly in representing the interests of the workers and the right of strike, a fact for which they cannot be blamed. They do not want to share this power with the workers councils. [illegible] pation included in the factory constitution even though nobody can ignore the fact that the technical organisation of production gives rise to the formation of groups representing the varying interests of the workers.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 November 1970)

Government reforms

By the end of the present legislative period in 1973 the government [illegible] to have introduced or already passed [illegible] separate domestic reforms. The tim[e] and content have already been deci[ded] and money is available.

The reforms have now been drawn [up] in a confidential working programme [that] hat been approved unanimously by the Cabinet.

Professor Jochimsen, the head of the Chancellor's Office's planning department, drew up the list of reforms [with] the help of planners from the individual ministries.

At first all the plans of the fifteen ministries were recorded. In the second phase of the work the content of the reforms was examined along with their cost and feasibility. The reforms were then classified and included in a detailed over all plan.

Government circles claim that this is the first time that there has been a detailed working programme for domestic policy.

The programme is organised into main reforms that will be passed during this legislative period and accompanying longer-term reforms.

The first group includes the building programme while penal reform is classified in the second group.

The government is not going to publish its working programme.

(DIE WELT, 31 October 1970)

Trade unions and career training

This country's Trade Union Confederation, the DGB, plans to do all it can towards the introduction of a redrafted career training law that will apply throughout the Federal Republic.

At the Federal Congress for career training in Frankfurt Maria Weber, a member of the DGB Federal executive, summarised her organisation's wishes in this field in the points:

1: the implimentation of the new training regulations.

2: guarantees for training in suitable factories.

3: a guarantee for specialist and educational training and further training of instructors.

4: adequate, objective supervision and advice from industry.

5: a sensible connection between school, factory or office and supra-concern education.

6: the establishment of a new system of finance (a contribution to improve training opportunities).

7: adoption of training leave of absence.

8: a guarantee of objective and comprehensive research into career training.

9: a comprehensive system of education and career training advice.

10: an amendment of the career training law enabling worker participation in all questions of career training.

Maria Weber said that the Federal Republic did not have another twenty years to play with in putting these demands into practice.

The fears expressed by the DGB twelve months ago when the career training law was passed had been proved correct by practice, she said.

The separation of the responsibility for career training from that of the general education system was also lamentable.

Maria Weber described the way via the Federal states as one strewn with thorns. The trades unions demanded the introduction of career training in a child's tenth year at school.

Labour Minister Walter Arendt said during the course of the congress that training leave was one of the domestic reform proposals that the government was considering at present.

(DIE WELT, 30 October 1970)

SPD women demand more say in political affairs

Women in the Social Democratic Party (SPD) do not want to form a party within a party but demand more integration, Bundestag member Annemarie Renger of Bonn, the Chairman of the women's committee of the SPD executive, said at this year's SPD women's conference in Nuremberg.

"We must stop talking about the integration of women into society and draw up practial proposals," she said. Käte Strobel, the Minister of Health, added, "It is also important that a party adopts policies that can be understood and accepted by women."

The 180 delegates dealt mainly with questions of education. Annemarie Renger stated that the traditional educational system was unable to encourage individual talent and balance the inequality of the starting chances. Workers' children more than anyone else bore the greatest disadvantages.

Girls too still faced educational barriers of a social nature based on the widespread belief that a woman's place was in the kitchen, a function that does not demand too much educational qualification.

Even the increasing protests against an inert society that was paying no consideration to the different role now played by women had, Annemarie Renger said, not been able to inspire important changes.

This, she said, led to women being under-represented in the top positions in the economy, the public services, education, science and the law. But what causes even more concern is the fact that women make up the highest percentage of unskilled workers.

This barrier could only be overcome by introducing a convincing educational range, she continued. Boys and girls must be given the greatest possible chance of forming their own way of life.

This, she added, was the aim of this year's congress at which well-known educationalists, psychologists, sociologists and politicians all made their contributions to the subject.

Käte Strobel, the Minister of Health, stated that the most important prerequisite for encouraging the education of girls was a democratisation and modernisation of the educational system, especially career training.

We cannot afford to sit back and take no action at all, she said. The number of women in the various parliaments were decreasing, the proportion of girls in high schools and universities was stagnating, the top positions in the economy were still reserved for men and women were still paid less.

Indulging in self-criticism, Käte Strobel that there was no reason to judge optimistically what had been accomplished when it was the declared aim of the SPD to fashion a society where men and women would have equal opportunities.

Seventeen per cent of SPD members are indeed women, the Minister said, but only 11.3 per cent have executive functions on a Federal or local level. It was therefore necessary to have more women working at all levels of the party.

Speaking of the new marital law, Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn said, "In our society no women, especially the elderly, need fear that we would leave them in the lurch. No, we want to ensure them a better and more secure old age than ever before. Despite all sweeping condemnations of the new marital law, I would like to say that it must and will help women."

It was not true, he added, that the Bill worsened the social position of women. As has been reported many times, the maintenance clauses of the new law embody the principle that divorced women will have to take care of their own maintenance.

But as society considers that the role of women consists of taking care of their family and not embarking on a professional career, a fact confirmed once again by this congress, this part of the new marital law must be expanded in order not to put divorced women at a social disadvantage.

The conference dealt with ninety motions on economic, social and educational policy. It called upon the party executive to draw up new specifications for the participation of women on all levels and demanded the establishment of a working group of women in the SPD at Federal level.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 October 1970)

CENTREPIECE

'Political dispute vital to democracy'

INTERVIEW WITH BUNDESTAG PRESIDENT, KAI-UWE VON HASSEL

Question: Mr President, the tone of the Bundestag is coming to resemble more and more the heated atmosphere of an election campaign. Insults are hurled across the House. Does this not cause the [illegible] and the reputation of the Bundestag to suffer?

Kai-Uwe von Hassel: During the last legislative period the public complained bitterly about how boring the Bundestag was. As you know, that was due to the overwhelming majority of the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats. The situation is now completely different and we have the strongest opposition that there has ever been. It is almost as strong as the coalition government and as many politicians who can [illegible] do measure up with the government in every field.

Question: Do you not believe that the trial of strength alarms the man on the street?

von Hassel: The Bundestag is the place assigned by Basic Law as a political battleground. Many of our fellow-citizens now complain about the violence of the clashes but they overlook the fact that in a country with a population of sixty million there must be varying views on how to solve political problems. The political parties have not invented these differences – you only have to listen to discussions in public bars to realise that – they merely express them.

Question: But is there not a limit that the Bundestag too could keep to?

von Hassel: Parliament is not the place where academic lectures are given or heard to and the President of the Bundestag is not the nation's schoolmaster. Politicians are not seeking a decision for its own sake. They are sometimes passionately committed to a cause. I cannot condone the fact that some members lower the tone in the heat of battle but to be quite honest, I can understand it.

Question: Do you not fear that the Bundestag could become a place of permanent electioneering?

von Hassel: The Bundestag shows the nation what problems we face and how one party or the other would solve them. It is only in this way that people can choose between these views. People should not just decide on a party on voting day but should spend four years examining which party comes closest to their political views. Political dispute is not, as many people believe, something unbecoming and unwholesome. It is the vital element in democracy.

Question: So you approve of the coarse heckling in recent debates?

von Hassel: It cannot be denied that some people go too far. But it can be understood, though not condoned, as a result of the heat of battle.

Question: Are parliamentary reforms introduced by you and all the parliamentary parties suffering in the face of political clashes?

von Hassel: No. In the past few years we have passed a large section of parliamentary reform. The successes can be seen in every debate. No long speeches can now be held. More speakers are heard now than was previously the case, especially younger speakers.

Question: Anyone following the debates on television gets a different impression [illegible] not give a complete picture of Bundestag work. In these debates on German policy and Ostpolitik it was clear that speakers would have to be allowed more time to put their point of view. In the day-to-day workings of the Bundestag that are not televised the fifteen minute limit for speeches, introduced in 1969, is adhered to.

Question: What else have you achieved?

von Hassel: The rights of the minority and the powers of the committees have been increased. With the new informational methods we make the problems of Bills submitted understandable to everyone. In one sentence we say how the problem can be solved and what the law costs us. We inform members and journalists on committee work in parliamentary releases several times a day. The public too profits from this.

Question: Did you also manage to strengthen the position of members in relation to the government?

von Hassel: Yes. The government discusses its Bills with interested parties at a very early stage without informing members on the content. In 1969 therefore we asked the government to submit their Bills to the Bundestag as well. Members have always been asked about Bills when they leave the Bundestag and they have known nothing about them. This demand caused the government some problems which I have cleared up in several discussions with it. I am confident that these Bills will be available to members by the end of next month.

Question: When speaking of parliamentary reform, many people have asked whether our parliamentary system is still modern. Is it?

von Hassel: This subject is so important and so closely linked with the reform of other State organs that there is no time here to discuss the problem. But let me say that the Bundestag today carries out its function as legislator, controller of the government and forum of the nation as well as any other parliament in our Western democracy.

[illegible] future?

von Hassel: Of course this parliament too must change with the times and be adapted to the functions of the future.

Kai Uwe von Hassel

(Photo: Archiv)

That demands constant re-examination. Reforms are a lasting task.

Question: What are you working on at the moment?

von Hassel: Only last year we reformed Question Time and yet we are once again considering whether it could be made a more effective control. I have a whole list of questions to be dealt with, including the position of the petitions committee and the rights of the investigational committees.

Question: How much time have you set yourself for your reform plans?

von Hassel: Parliamentary reform is difficult to carry out in the middle of a legislative period as every important change means that legislative work then in progress is affected. The work of the Bundestag, which is overburdened anyway, would be disturbed. Parliamentary [illegible] at the end of a legislative period. This is the date that we are preparing for.

Manfred Kohnke

(WELT am SONNTAG, 1 November 1970)

Work-fiend Horst Ehmke is no cold managerial type

Horst Paul August Ehmke, the 43-year-old Minister at the Chancellor's Office and Willy Brandt's right-hand man, believes that intelligence and vitality are the most important qualities for a leader.

He therefore says the same as Franz Josef Strauss, realises this, yet says it anyway. He does not care if people call him over-ambitious and claim that his path is strewn with people he has killed politically.

That is not true, he says, but this sort of thing would be written about him for many years to come. If he dwelt on this trifling matter, he would never be able to find time for work.

Ehmke's attitude may be characterised as typical intellectual arrogance. But it may also be interpreted as the healthy self-confidence of a man who is trying to carry out his function purposefully [illegible] sparing neither himself nor his colleagues.

He remains loyal to his superiors as long as he is convinced of their abilities. Those under him can count on his support as long as they commit themselves to their work and try to achieve the high standard of performance he demands.

People who give their private life priority over the aims of their profession would call him pitiless. He even loathes colleagues who consider work a bind.

Ehmke likes work. He gains mental and physical satisfaction from it: "If I do idiotic work for eight hours, I am more likely to be finished than if I spent sixteen hours doing interesting work."

As he considers it important for people to enjoy their work he allows his staff a good deal of independence. Ehmke also says that they are paid to work independently.



(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

Of course the boss does decide what is to be done. When he first moved into the Chancellor's Office he kept the reins tight and later intentionally relaxed his control.

Fairness is written large in the mind of this work fanatic. If he does not like a piece of work submitted to him by one of his staff he does not send it back with a few indignant remarks and instructions to make a better job of it but improves on it himself.

Ehmke, the son of a Danzig surgeon, considers cooperation to be just as important as independent work. Team work is, he feels, the indispensable working method of our times. His free manner and conversational tone are suited to his views on work.

He does not have any idols. In his youth he had a few but they were mainly women.

From time to time he treats the people who ferry him across the Rhine at [illegible] wine. He receives journalists in his shirt-sleeves.

His language is more coarse than polite. He does not believe in formality. That is why he quickly makes contact with people, though he has very few friends.

Ehmke's demands are always high. But he was lucky with his teachers of whom he always speaks with respect. There was Professor Smendt under whom he passed with distinction in 1952 in Göttingen with a dissertation on the limits of constitutional change.

There was the Social Democrat lawyer, Adolf Arndt, for whom he worked as scientific adviser from 1952 to 1956, Gustav Heinemann, who brought the Freiburg Professor of Public Law into the Ministry of Justice as State Secretary in 1967, and Willy Brandt who made him Minister of the Chancellor's Office in 1969. He is linked in friendship to Brandt and has great respect for him and his achievements.

Ehmke tends to overestimate his state of health which he claims doctors would like for themselves. He does not like to be reminded of the time that he blacked out in a telephone booth. This was the result of a night spent drinking with novelist Günter Grass, followed by a conference with Herbert Wehner. It was a hot day and he had not eaten much.

But he has taken himself in hand. He has stopped all the eating and drinking that are part of conferences, has given up smoking and forced himself to swim and do gymnastic exercises in order to be fit for his work.

Such a purposeful and dynamic man must appear suspect to the man on the street. It is no wonder that he was defeated in the elections for the SPD executive in Nuremberg in 1968.

But it is too superficial a judgement to consider him an automaton. He may speak without self-pity of the fact that he is only an occasional guest at home but he regrets this state of affairs and likes to remember the time when he was writing his thesis at home and had more time with his children, Hannspeter, now fifteen, and the now seventeen-year-old twins Cornelia and Sabine. He was able to turn the father-children relationship into a friend-to-friend relationship.

And the fact that he describes as very nice the time when he, as professor, lectured young students refutes the widespread belief that he is the cool managerial type.

Peter Christian Müller

(Handelsblatt, 2 November 1970)

■ THINGS SEEN

Crowds flock to Cologne's Neumarkt art festival

Ambitious galleries specialising in the works of up-and-coming artists, busy artist collectives, original loners and painters of all styles paid their ten Marks per square metre to cover expenses and built their stands on Cologne's *Neumarkt*.

Artists unable to find space in the main hall settled in a corner behind the tent, spread a blanket on the ground, strung up a washing line on which to hang their pictures and hoped to attract buyers.

Five Marks were all that were needed, though, it must be admitted, other works cost fifty, one hundred or even five thousand Marks.

The works on offer ranged from an Ernst Fuchs drawing for 30,000 Marks and a rich selection of graphic works, displaying equally constructivist and realistic tendencies down to a shaving brush selling as a locket at six Marks fifty.

There were all sorts of imitations — expressionist, tachistic, surrealistic and "vasarelystic". But there were, thank goodness, no stags at bay or bare-breasted gypsy women.

Even people who did not go along to buy were well entertained. Cologne's youth played on Hingstmartin's work, Cologne's housewives were amused by Peter Pick's savoy cabbage on cotton wool beneath a cellophane tent — and Cologne's old age pensioners stuffed cottonwool in their ears when The Clusters flooded the big top and the Neumarkt with their electronic music.

There are probably no other towns in the Federal Republic where this indescribable mixture of art gallery and carnival that looked down from the walls of the gallery, it was always some well-known artist.

This Art Market aimed at potential customers more than any other preceding market. Those people who did not want to invest their money in art were far better advised to go to the Neumarkt.

But it could not be ignored that the public, the unknown artists, the street theatre and the rest only formed a background to a market that could not mask its affinity to the actual Art Market, even though it owed its attractiveness to those people who came off worse as far as economics is concerned.

All exhibitors had to contribute to the market's expenses; even those artists who camped in the open had paid 100 Marks for their place. But only a handful of galleries made money. Most of the exhibitors had difficulty in covering their own expenses.

The reason for the increase in the number of stands was that a lively side-trade in hot dogs, waffles, cabbage soup and tea and coffee had been set up.

In spite of the profits made by the galleries on the Neumarkt, they still plan to exhibit indoors next year along with their much-criticised rivals. They want the whitewashed walls and the serious business atmosphere. The course of the Neumarkt should have taught them however that the equality of opportunity is not a question of locality!

The city of Cologne that provided space in the Art Gallery for the Association of Progressive Art Dealers and paid for the local population.

By the third day the event had attracted 100,000 visitors. Animated crowds massed around the stands, speaking gaily with the exhibitors. Even the visitors looking least likely to have any interest in hats made of copper or in "seat pictures for close contact with art" were genuinely enthusiastic. Two ladies from the labour welfare described it all as a really refreshing affair.

Outsiders had to admit that what the Neumarkt had put into practice was still only dreamed about in other places such as Hanover where millions of Marks have been invested to try to produce the same thing. There were new forms of urbanity, publicity and communication.

Prejudices were eliminated and the generation gap bridged. Even though most of the exhibitors belonged to the younger generation, the public who strolled past the stalls were not all long-haired youths. The majority of visitors were members of the older generation.

If the organisers planned this art market primarily to improve contacts with a population for whom art means nothing, they fully achieved their aim.

But the Neumarkt idea was aimed not only at attracting a broad public. It was also planned as a challenge to the exclusive Association of Progressive Art Dealers which was holding an exhibition in the near-by Art Gallery.

By holding an open market on the doorstep the organisers planned to rid these art dealers of the designation progressive at least. The progressive works being shown in the actual Art Market in the Art Gallery were all esoteric.

This year at least the majority of exhibitors had not taken any chances. Exceptions were Tobies & Silex of Cologne, Appel & Fertsch of Frankfurt and Michael Werner of Cologne.

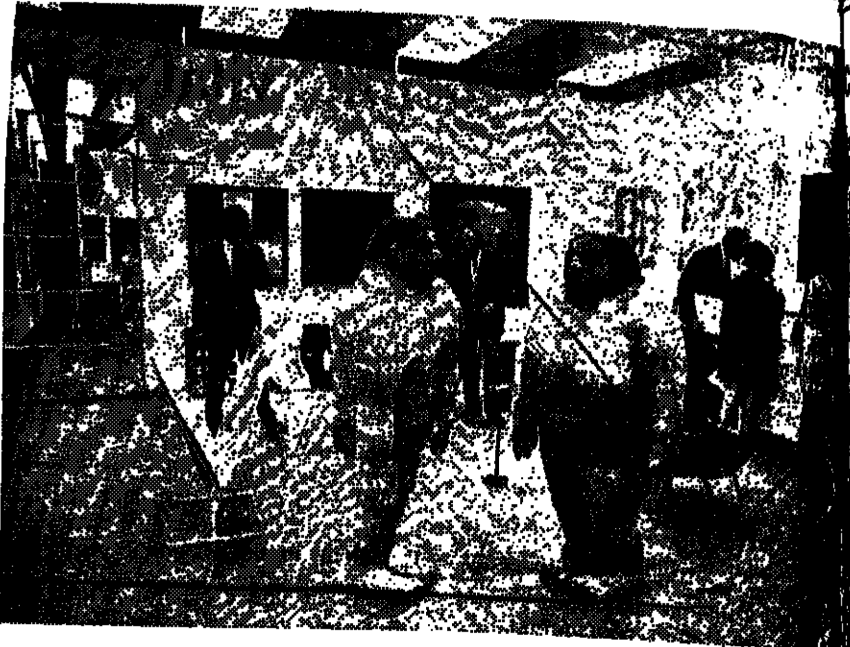
When it was not works by the leading lights of the moment such as Andy Warhol or Max Ernst, Beuys or Magritte, fools responsible for providing space for all types of art markets and plans to comply with the wishes of those young galleries who yearn to belong to the establishment.

Next year the rooms of the evening school will be placed at their disposal. Those galleries previously excluded from the actual Art Market will then have penetrated into the same building complex. Does this mean that there will be no more Neumarkt art festivals in Cologne? The statement by Herr Hackenberg, the city's cultural representative, gives rise to hope.

"I will ensure," he said, "that art dealers wanting to exhibit works of art on whitewashed walls will be accommodated."

Gisela Brackert

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 25 October 1970)



'Monsters' by Renate Göbel at the Cologne art festival (Photo: Barbara Klemm)

Hamburg exhibition highlights delights of graphic art

Ending a series of exhibitions spread over the past seven years giving a survey of twentieth century German art, Hamburg Art Society is now staging *Graphic Masters* until 15 November.

Previous exhibitions in the series were *Watercolour Masters* in 1963 and *Masters of Drawing* in 1967.

The present exhibition contains some 200 works by 45 artists ranging from Klinger and Corinth to Janssen, Wunderlich and the latest trends between op and pop art, neoverismo and social criticism.

Unlike the two preceding exhibitions, committee coordinating with Hans Platte, the director of the Art Society.

"The committee work helped to produce an exhibition representing a balance between the differing views of its member" it says in the catalogue. "Each member would have arranged a different selection of works that would have been more consolidated in their subjectivity but at the same time more one-sided."

Although there appear to be problems involved in introducing democratic decision-making in the field of art — this must then take the form of a compromise between opposing views — no objections can be made against the choice of works exhibited in Hamburg.

The reverse is true. There are many works of high quality and the public is presented with a wonderful survey of the most important trends and achievements in twentieth century German graphics.

Works have been lent by collectors, by artists themselves, museums in Hamburg, Duisburg, Essen, Hanover and Münster and the Nolde Foundation in Seebüll.

Visiting the exhibition gives the public an opportunity of seeing the chronological development of this art form. But also while they look back into the past they are shown surprising and unexpected connections between trends that were considered diametrically opposite at the time they flourished.

Seeing works by Klinger, Barlach and Käthe Kollwitz, or Nolde, Kokoschka and Dix together with comparable works gives the visitor fascinating insights into the intentions, results and quality of the work. Established value judgements seldom need to be revised, however.

Once again works by the *Brücke* appear as the highlights of German graphic art. In the course of over half a century their epoch-making elan has lost nothing of its force. Often overlooked subtleties appear, especially in Kirchner, Otto Mueller and Nolde whose Young *Couple* of 1913 or *Candle Dancers* of 1917 shows the culmination of expressionist graphic art.

The angular woodcuts fashioned by Heckel and Schmidt-Rottluff during their *Brücke* period never fail to lose their fascination. Through the medium of etching and lithography Beckmann and Kokoschka find their unmistakable graphic expression of extreme intensity.

Elements of expressionist style continue on various new levels in works by Nesch, Nay and Grieshaber, though without ever reaching the pinnacle of their predecessors.

An opposing world of dreams, spirituality and utopia appears in the largely miniature works of Klee and Kandinsky from the days of art nouveau, Blauer Reiter and the Bauhaus.

A further decisive break can be seen in the works of Max Ernst and Hans Arp, at one time the co-founders of dadaism. It is only their late works that appear in the exhibition. By this time their original intentions had been modified and made more aesthetic.

The late works by Baumeister are still

Continued on page 7

Rolf Nesch's 'Treppe im Hafen' (1929) (Photo: Katalog)

CINEMA

Film-maker Geissendörfer rises above pornography and trivia

[illegible]actions between television plays, television films and feature films are [illegible] finer and in some cases dis[illegible].

The traditional repertoire of material on which the film-making and television industries once profited is being exhausted and these various organisations are having to lay a greater [illegible] on material they themselves [illegible].

On the other hand the Federal Republic film industry is offering its up-and-coming youngsters little scope unless they are prepared to wallow in the mire of schoolboy comedy and pseudo-pornography. Thus young film-makers are becoming more and more keen to work for television and several of the experts and journalists working on the editorial side of the film industry are leaving.

These people are no longer working on material exclusively for one particular [illegible] form, but are making films without caring at all whether they are destined for the silver screen, the small screen, cassettes or the archives.

It seems as though we will have to get used to the cinema being something which takes place not at the local picture palace, but in our own living-rooms in the course of the next few years.

Another example of this recent development is 28 year-old Hans W. Geissendörfer. He received the Bundesfilmpreis in 1969 for his vampire film *Jonathan*. The year before that he filmed *Der Fall Lena Christ* (The Lena Christian Case) for Bavarian television.

This was recently shown on the first television channel.

On 29 October WDR, the western channel is screening the feature film *Eine Rose für Jane*.

Geissendörfer's Lena Christian film was based on the self-portrait *Erinnerungen einer Überflüssigen* (Memoirs of a Misfit), and a biography, the text of which was recited by the lead actress (Heidi Stroh) as a running commentary. This was a exceedingly original way of filming a documentary work with a highly subjective basis.

Three scenes of this production are from recollections. The narrative technique and method of handling the action is a compromise that is not here consciously calculated to aim at having the greatest effect on the cinema screen, but on the television screen.

The description of the first marriage is narrated with a background of a wedding dance. One guest after another asks if he may have the pleasure and completes a few circuits round the hall with the woman. He then brings her back, executes a deep reverent bow stiffly.

Only the bridegroom does not dance, taking no interest in what is happening.

This grim ritual is the precursor of the depressing train of the marriage that is to follow. It is a foretaste of the coldness and human degradation that will be experienced in the marriage.

The life of the bride's father is a chronicle of biblical dimensions about marriages, flirtations and thirty-nine kids. This is related with a tableau background showing the death throes of an old man lying in bed filmed vertically from above. It is the summation of a wanton, boozing life — a merciless Day of Judgment.

In one of the scenes of beating the mother stands on a hill like a goddess of revenge and the camera moves to a far-distant chorus. It moves round the chorus and moves in nearer. Then we see the daughter on her knees and the beating begins. The camera moves back and the scene appears like a ritual, a Catholic procedure. Every blow is a ceremonial act of the Church in whose name the mother believes she is meting out this punishment and at the same time punishing herself for bringing an unwanted child into the world.

[illegible] constrasting effect between style and action and the solemn and almost theatrical movements of the camera.

Then there is the tension between the scene being shown, the continual narration of the life of Lena Christian and the acting of the cast.

Increased film production but fewer returns

Federal Republic film-makers are prolific. The crisis in the film industry has not caused them to lose heart. Their morale in unbroken.

Last year they produced 123 full-length feature films, according to the film statistics guide book for 1970.

Eighty of these films are entirely German productions, the other 43 were produced jointly with foreign producers.

These figures for the Federal Republic film industry production side are almost as high as 1965, the flourishing days of film-making in this country when 128 films were completed.

These figures on their own, however, are not causing the film industry to be overjoyed. The other side of the coin is doubt about the profitability of this rise in production.

Doubts about the money-making side of these films are supported by statistics. Although this country's film-makers worked harder in 1969 than for a long time, their films only brought in a distribution turnover for the year of 77.5 million Marks.

The previous generation's cinema fifteen years ago was more profitable. The same number of films brought in 140.8 million Marks. In addition to this there has been an increase in expenses on the production side, according to the Federal Republic Cinemas Association.

Nevertheless film-makers today are not doing so badly when the drop in attendances at cinemas is taken into consideration.

Federal Republic cinemas in 1956 sold 817.5 million tickets. Last year this figure was down to 180.6 million.

Figures show that serious and avant-garde film-makers attracted very few people to the cinemas. It seems likely that little will change this year and the bold experiments of the young film-makers will not attract large audiences.

Oswalt Kolle's sex education films, the series of schoolboy comedies and Heintje continue to skim the cream off the milk.

Werner Lingkost

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 30 October 1970)



A scene from the Geissendörfer film 'Eine Rose für Jane' (Photo: WDR)

Aesthetic values and alienation effect can become importunate when optical fantasy becomes an end in itself, or when the dialogue becomes stylised. "The only reason I came to you at that time was that I was looking for a typewriter." — "Your handwriting was neat!"

This director, who is the son of a parson is particularly susceptible to rituals and myths. In his hands everything became a ceremonial apologia.

In *Jonathan* he used the aesthetic formula of the vampire horror film. In *Eine Rose für Jane* we saw the story of a professional killer.

Geissendörfer plans in the near future to come out with a love story and a western.

(Heinz Bennent) accepts a contract. For the first and last time he muffs it and is caught between the hostilities of two rival gangs. Viz. Fassbinder. Viz. several decades of gangster films.

But this is exactly what Geissendörfer is after. "Earlier on I went to the cinema an incredible number of times. I defy anyone to think of anything that has never been shown on the screen. The characters in this production were all born on some screen somewhere."

Geissendörfer points in particular to Corbucci's *Il grande silenzio* and Melville's *Le Samurai* on which the film is highly dependent. But there are also reminders of Rainer Werner Fassbinder and Wim Wenders' *Alabama*.

So here he is — another killer. One of the lonely ones, marked by his job. He is perfectly drawn down to the last detail. He hardly ever talks. The phrases he utters can be counted on the fingers of one hand. He has precious little if any contact with other men.

He lives according to his own moral code and outside society. The only thing he radiates is coldness. He offers his hand to no one.

Death is in his bones and melancholy in his eyes. His face shows a clear reflection of the experience of all killers and their stories.

In this respect the film offers not only a facile model with which we can perhaps identify ourselves and a conventional "hero", but in the end it points to a deeper political motivation, which is what the young left-wingers appreciate in thrillers, gangster films and cowboys and Indians.

This is a depiction of the fight of the individual against the syndicate.

Geissendörfer always emphasises the sensual and aesthetic aspects of the film. This is what he loves. To give in completely to his film-making fantasy and to make pretty pictures.

Wolf Donner

(DIE ZEIT, 30 October 1970)

Mueller's new play full of brutality

Harald Mueller's play *Grosser Wolf* about children lost and wandering on arenas of war such as Vietnam was premiered at Munich's Kammerspiele early this year.

This has now been followed by *Halbdeutsch* at the same theatre. Five people, shipwrecked, refugee or homeless are spending the night in a shelter. One of them is the self-appointed "boss" because he claims to have spent time in the Foreign Legion.

In fact his claim that he was in Algeria is untrue. Another of the five in the shelter claims to be an ex-seaman because of his jack-tar dialect.

Anita seeks erotic prestige by boasting of a miscarriage and pretending to have had several affairs.

In this company whose vocabulary contains political elements in senseless abbreviation a sixth person appears — a Saxon who has no credentials.

He is the only one who does not claim to be anything but what he is and has no inhibitions, but in the end it is he who becomes the scapegoat. He is blamed for the failure of the heating and the loss of a fifty-Mark note; he is dubbed a communist swine and murderous East German border guard.

The bad atmosphere finally becomes the bad deed. The Saxon is beaten and stabbed with a drill, dying in the most gruesome circumstances.

This is a heavy play, excellent in its mastery of speech and jargon, filled with local colour and unswerving in its portrayal of human brutality.

Mueller has the gift of depicting people from the darker side of life with great clarity. What is not clear is what the message of his play really is. Is it a social study along the lines of the Naturalists? Or is it intended as a parable of the whole of society based on the idea, frustration becomes aggression? Both are applicable.

Klaus Colberg

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 October 1970)

Continued from page 6

notable and Hans Hartung is still making a good showing. His informal calligraphy is not immediately relevant today but the quality of his etchings of 1953 remains untouched and will certainly be rediscovered soon.

Horst Janssen and Paul Wunderlich stand unopposed among the ranks of contemporary artists, Janssen with his self-portraits of 1964 and 1965, Wunderlich with his finely executed colour lithographies *Aurora* (1964) and the *Song of Songs* (1969).

What comes afterwards is mainly a product of poster art, design, photography and montage. Peter Nagel, Werner Nöfer, Wolfgang Oppermann, Kleinhammes, Mitzka and Brehmer (*German Values*) offer interesting solutions where calculated commitment is balanced by technical perfection.

Hanns Theodor Flemming

(DIE WELT, 24 October 1970)



■ PALAEONTOLOGY

Scientists discuss origins of life at Heidelberg congress

This country's Palaeontological Society recently invited palaeontologists, geologists, biologists and anthropologists to an interdisciplinary discussion at its annual congress in Heidelberg. Some 200 researchers from this country and many guests from six European countries discussed the origins of life and the processes involved in heredity. The title was 'Genetics and Evolution'.

Right at the beginning of the congress Professor Pflug of Giessen spoke of one of the basic, though neglected, tenets of palaeontology. The Professor emphasised that the present – the era of human existence – is not the climax of past development or evolution.

Each age throughout the last thousand million years at least has had its own form of life prevailing over alien forms. Homo sapiens too will one day have to yield its position to other forms.

Of course the general subject of discussion at the congress was the question of when and how life began. Dr Prashnowsky of Würzburg first defined the most simple form of life imaginable at present.

A molecule, he said, was alive if it was able to transform energy and relay information it has been given. Researchers must now find out how proteins and nucleic acids were formed before living systems had their origins.

Electron microscopes, physical [illegible] already been used to isolate remains of algae and bacteria from the oldest sediments at present known on our Earth.

Studying these samples from North America and South Africa, scientists estimate that the earliest forms of life and biological systems first appeared between 4,800 and 3,500 million years ago.

Professor Simon of the host institute made some sensational speculations on how the random carbonic acid substances gained the spark of life. At present scientists see only one answer to how biopolymers made the transition to active life – the influence of radiation and the energy that is produced by it.

This could have been produced by an explosion in a distant supernova whose radiation reached the Earth and penetrated the organic substance of the primaeval sludge. A single particle striking the sludge can produce a chain reaction among millions of molecules.

Professor Franz Duspiva, the Heidelberg researcher, admitted that although the theory of evolution was today well-founded there were still a number of details that had to be settled.

There are doubts as to whether evolutionary factors such as mutation, population density and selection processes can explain the gradual differentiation between systematic units and forms of life.

Professor Duspiva asked the congress whether researchers did not need to look for the special formation principles closely linked with the discovery of protein structure.

Professor Jung of the Atomic Research Centre in Karlsruhe said that there were a number of answers to the question of whether radiation from space played a role in the development of life on Earth.

They could not have played any role at all in lesser forms of life. But cosmic radiation and environmental radioactivity could well increase mutational tendencies in more complicated organisms with a longer life expectancy.

As there are no reliable data on the spontaneous mutation rate of organisms with a longer life span, reseachers are unable to come to a plain conclusion. But it does seem possible that mutations induced by radiation could be an evolutionary factor in the higher mammals.

Professor Simon did not hesitate to ask [illegible] than 3,000 million years ago and the transition from animal to Man almost three million years ago during the constant course of development might not have been caused by sudden bursts of radiational energy.

Dr [illegible] of Lower Saxony's *Landesamt für Bodenforschung* spoke of the difficulties involved in estimating what temperatures prevailed in these prehistoric times.

The oxygen isotope method has been used to calculate temperatures at various stages of the Earth's history but results are often incorrect – even now. Not enough attention has been paid to changes caused by secondary processes in the original isotope structure of fossils that is characteristic of marine temperatures.

Oxygen isotopes are used to analyse mussels from the lias, dogger and the lower chalk levels in North West Germany. Tertiary and quartarian mussels and snails are also examined.

But the temperatures contained in the mass spectroscope analyses are never any more than approximate measurements.

To find out prehistoric temperatures, measuring techniques must be made more precise.

One of the highlights of the Heidelberg congress was the ceremonial speech by [illegible] University's Anthropological Research Centre. The Professor dealt particularly with the genetic links between Man and the anthropoid apes.

He said that he supposed that the exchange of genes between primitive apes and primitive Man ended far earlier than was commonly believed.

Discoveries made in Egypt indicate that the exchange of genes no longer took place by the end of the oligocene period some thirty million years ago. Professor Heberer believes that subhuman species already existed in the miocene period twenty million years ago.

It is also interesting that the Professor defines australopithecus as the first species that is manifestly human. This seems to be Heberer's final word on the subject especially after studies on skeletal remains from East Africa.

The Göttingen anthropologist has erased one doubt from the early history of Man with his research work.

Willi Lützenkirchen
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 October 1970)

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Drop in TB cases

The number of patients with tuberculosis registered at health offices in the Federal Republic dropped last year by 11,000 to about 200,000. According to a survey by the Federal Statistics Bureau almost a quarter of the sufferers had active varieties of tuberculosis.

Entry statistics show that fifty thousand patients were registered as needing treatment last year. Almost a quarter of this figure was made up by cases with a second bout of the disease.

Almost six thousand people died of tuberculosis in 1969, a further drop of about seven per cent.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 October 1970)

Mayo Clinic planned for Bad Wiessee

Now that Mayo clinic-style clinics have already been set up in Wiesbaden and Osnabrück a further diagnostic hospital is planned for the town of Bad Wiessee on Lake Tegern.

This decision had already been taken in June but was not announced until recently.

Building work will be financed by a non-profit-making holding company. The new Mayo Clinic will have between 130 and 180 beds. Details of the projects will not be announced until November.

(DIE WELT, 23 October 1970)

Doctors face facilities shortage in treatment of aphasia

Ten thousand people in the Federal Republic suffer from aphasia, the loss of speech, as a consequence of brain diseases. Fifteen hundred of them live along the banks of the Rhine, because Bonn is the only place in this country where there is a special clinic for sufferers of speech complaints.

The clinic was set up in 1962 as the clinical department for speech complaints in the Rheinische Landesklinik. For the past nine months it has been an independent clinic supported by the Rhineland Landschaftsverband.

The Bonn clinic recently played host to sixty scientists from many European countries convening there for the third Symposium of Speech and Speech Defects.

At the symposium Professor Anton Leischner gave a short report on the work and problems of the clinic of which he is the head.

Treatment of speech defects in the Federal Republic is still largely in its infancy. There is a tremendous leeway to be made up. Because of the rising number of accidents on the roads and in factories leading to brain damage there is also an increasing number of patients. Clinical aids are urgently required.

Since 1962 the clinic, both as a department of the Rheinische Landesklinik and as an independent institution, has treated 238 aphasia sufferers. Most of them were in-patients. Only a few were treated as outpatients as the course of treatment then lasts much longer.

Today the clinic can admit one hundred patients with speech defects every year. Eighty patients are admitted [illegible] as outpatients. The clinic contains twenty beds a well as treatment rooms.

Three doctors work there along with four speech therapists, a physiotherapist, five nurses and a social worker concerned with occupational therapy. With this staff the clinic is fully viable.

But there is a shortage of space. For this reason ten per cent of children requiring treatment have no bed and have to become outpatients.

This is particularly serious as disturbances in the linguistic development of children must be treated as early as possible if there is to be any hope of cure.

As patients are often crippled by other disabilities because of the brain damage they have incurred – their perception, reading, arithmetic or drawing may be affected – overall treatment must be available.

There is still a critical shortage of speech therapists in the Federal Republic who could deal with these special complaints.

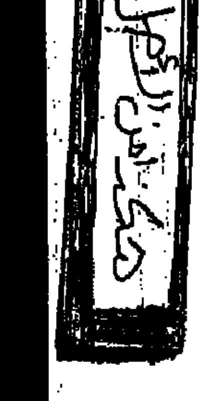
Unlike those doctors who treat speech defects such as stuttering and stammering the speech therapists for aphasics have to compile the material they need for their work. Each case is different and each patient must be treated in a different way.

After years of experiment, the Bonn clinic has developed a system whereby doctors use the aids for word selection and sentence formation appropriate to the extent of the complaint of individual patients. This method relies heavily on pictures as optical aids.

Because of the experience gained in the treatment of aphasic patients the clinic's speech therapists would be able to train further speech therapists for this branch and help to eliminate the shortage.

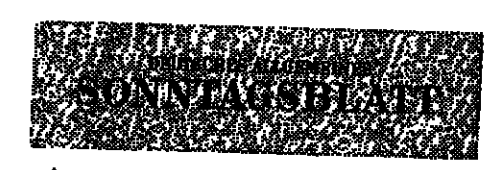
But the shortage of space scotches all hopes of this kind. Even the present speech therapists do not all have their own consulting room. *Irmgard Wagner*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 October 1970)



■ THE ECONOMY

Name for unified European currency hard to find



At bank counters the old terminology will "soon" be a thing of the past. No more will we hear, "500 guilders", "500 Franch francs and 25 centimes", "100.000 lire", "£20" and the like.

By 1980 the European Currency Union should have come into being and in the European Economic Community there should only be one currency, common to all member countries.

Needless to say there are a lot of bridges to be crossed before we reach this stage of European integration.

Opinions held in the various European Economic Community countries are still widely divergent and likely to be so for some time. On the whole there are two different camps opposing each other.

The one group would like to get to work as quickly as possible on cementing the *Bandbreiten* (amount of latitude) by which European Economic Community currency exchange rates fluctuate and on setting up a foreign-exchange adjustment fund.

On the other hand there are those whose aim is to coordinate the economic policies of the Six as quickly as possible, making this their top priority. But this group, too, thinks that the *Bandbreiten* for currency exchange within the European Economic Community should be narrowed down.

On this point on which there is near unanimity the Werner Commission is responsible for putting it into action.

This commission is headed by the leader of the Luxembourg government, Pierre Werner. It intends to solve the problem by introducing a plan in easy stages, the first stage of which will be completed by 1973.

The Commission's latest situation report is already before the European Commission in Brussels. The definitive plan should have been passed before year's end.

The Currency Union will need first and foremost coordination of policies on economics budgeting, tax and the industrial economy.

Conditions at present seem quite favourable, especially as in certain section of the overall economy of the six Common Market countries there are signs of trends converging.

In the countries of the European Economic Community the industrial economy is moving more and more at the same pace. As far as fiscal measures are concerned, the introduction of Value Added Tax has helped to get the six countries on an equal footing. But of course problems still remain.

Banks of issue in Europe have also taken an important step in the right direction when they agreed on automatic mutual aid measures including drawings up to one thousand million dollars.

In cases of dire peril this is not enough, but least it is a clear indication of the right attidude of the central banks in the six European Economic Community countries to pull together and help each other out.

There have been particularly heated debates about what the unified currency should be called when it is finally introduced.

Theoretically each of the member countries could donate the name of its present currency to the new money. At the moment the favourites in the race are Euro-Dollar, Euro-Pound and Euro-Franc, but a number of people are in favour of Euro-Mark and Euro-Lira.

Still no one is sure what the new child of Europe will be called in the end. If Great Britain were already a member of the Common Market the pound sterling would stand a good chance of being immortalised. It would be backed by the might of the Commonwealth and the continuing importance of London as a centre of world finance.

At the moment, however, it seems that the franc has a good chance, especially as it is the unit of currency not only in France, but also in Belgium and Switzerland. The Swiss would be able to ally themselves to a currency in the Common Market.

In no circumstances will the name of the new currency automatically imly either an up-valuation or a devaluation. It will mean that the man in the European street will have to do some rethinking.

For instance a packet of cigarettes might no longer cost two Marks, but 3,50 Euro-Francs. The simple question of technical conversion would be similar to this country's currency reform in 1948 when one hundred Reichsmark became ten Deutsche Mark.

But the main difference this time will be that nothing is lost or gained in the conversion.

Unified currency in Europe will of course call for a Central European Bank. This would take the place of the national banks of issue. Its function would be similar to that of the International Mone- [illegible]

In addition the European central bank would have the authority to take measures involved in credit policy for the member nations of the European Economic Community.

National banks of issue would be relegated to virtually the same status as the present *Landeszentralbanken* (Federal state central banks) in the Federal Republic have.

European deals in capital would have to go hand in hand with this, until they were brought into complete harmony. Since the enactment of the two original directives in 1960 and 1962 the interaction of the capital market in the European Economic Community has not progressed any further.

The European Commission worked on a third directive for dealings in capital, but this was never passed. This is much to be regretted since it would have helped to cut down the tax discrimination on an international plane within Europe, which puts a strong on capital deals.

This directive would have taken effect on the question of removing taxation at source of the interest on loans and relaxed the double taxation of dividends. It would have provided for a unified tax on gains out and gains acquired.

A change in the system of corporation tax would be on the lines practised in The Netherlands, Luxemburg and Great Britain.

Only when these matters have been dealt with can the advantages of a major market for capital start to work their beneficial effect on the European economy.

Growing capital requirements in private companies and in public spending could then be met much more easily. National markets at the moment are so restricted that supply rarely governs demand.

The Eurodollar Market is a poor substitute especially as only major concerns have access to it.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES [illegible])

Anglo-Federal Republic steel link-up



In order to have direct access to the highly important British market in plant required for the steel industry Gutehoffnungshütte Sterkrade in Oberhausen, specialising in sintering and blast furnaces has linked up with Humphreys & Glasgow of London.

The new British partner for this Federal Republic firm is Britain's largest firm specialising in chemical plant. Its main contribution in the new link-up will be in engineering and technical processing, and a high degree of managerial know-how on large-scale projects.

British Steel Corporation, which includes over ninety per cent of Britain's nationalised natural steel production plans to spend approximately, 25 thousand million Marks in the next ten years on modernisation and increasing capacity.

Therefore it is planned to bring into the new link-up the Gutehoffnungshütte subsidiary Schloemann Aktiengesellschaft which specialises in plant for rolling mills.

Cooperation between this country and Britain on engineering and construction work will be of value in trading with countries of the Commonwealth and in raising export credits for Britain.

The decision to make this cooperative venture was announced by top men from both companies at a press conference in London. At a reception afterwards leading figures in British industrial circles were present.

(Handelsblatt, 28 October 1970)

The financial year after revaluation of the Mark

One of the first acts of the Socialist Liberal coalition when it formed a government over one year ago was an economic policy measure. After months of talk about whether or not this country should revalue, the SPD/FDP revalued.

This meant of course that our currency became more valuable since we no longer had to four Marks for one American dollar, but only 3 Marks 66 Pfennigs.

With their drastic measure the Brandt/Scheel government started one of the most protracted arguments on economic policy since the Opposition is of the opinion that this is another chance to unsaddle Brandt and Co.

Certainly the hope that revaluation would stop rising prices was fulfilled as quickly as had been hoped. But no one can really doubt that without upvaluation of the Mark prices would have been sky-high by now.

Nevertheless rising prices are a factor on which the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union keep harping whenever they are gunning for the government.

Conflicts between the government and Opposition on economic affairs have not always been at fever pitch. There was a kind of cease-fire up until the time the 1970 budget was approved.

This was the signal for tax reliefs for employees, promised in the post-election statement of government policy, to be prorogued, and the supplementary levy to be slapped on income tax. This was suggested first when the Grand Coalition was in power to wipe out budget deficits from the days of the Erhard government.

On 18 December 1969 the Cabinet passed the Town Planning Promotion Act, which the Minister of Housing, Lauritz Lauritzen hoped would give a renewed impetus to plans for modernising our cities.

It is hoped that the final ratification of this by the Bundestag can be completed by spring next year.

At the beginning of 1970 work was begun on the promised measures to facilitate trade between the two Germanies. This work tearing down the many hurdles carried on into the summer.

The unanimous Cabinet decision on 23 January to pass the Federal budget at the original levels of [illegible] thousand million Marks and [illegible] ning up to 1973 showed that the Opposition's tough line was beginning to gain ground, for 2.7 thousand million Marks of the Year's budget had to be "frozen" forthwith.

Despite this the government's budget plans were a clear indication that they realised how expensive sweeping social reforms could be.

An improvement and extension of the building programme was inaugurated on 30 April. The Cabinet approved a long-term building programme and new finance legislation for building was introduced. This should be ratified by the end of November.

This involves not only a higher State subsidy on rents, but also a thorough simplification of the whole procedure.

In the meantime the debate about the state of the economy had become so heated that on 21 May the Cabinet had to approve an addendum to the year's economic report, admitting that prices would have to be accepted for some time to come, and that the government would introduce any fiscal measures that became necessary to stabilise the economy.

On 13 July a budget of 90.9 thousand million Marks was approved, although only 88.9 thousand million of this could actually be spent.

In July repayable tax surcharges were introduced in an effort to dampen down the economic overheating. And in the same month the proposed budget for 1971 came out with the controversial increase in public spending by 12.1 per cent, a figure of 100.1 thousand million Marks.

Railway and postal service reforms occupied the Cabinet in the second half of July. Railway administration is to be streamlined and the postal services are to be completely remodelled on the lines of [illegible] enterprise.

During the summer break the row about rising rents flared up. The cabinet reacted with fundamental suggestions for measures to curb the rises and improvements to rent legislation.

The Cabinet was due to finish work on these amendments to the law in October.

The list of declarations of intent shows one or two considerations that appear to have been overlooked so far, including some that are fairly important. Work has not yet been completed on amendments to monopolies' legislation and merger controls. Promised reform of tax legislation has still not been pushed through, but on this score it was mentioned well in advance that nothing would be done until the tax reform commision had presented its report which should be ready at the end of this year.

Roland Müller

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 October 1970)

■ BUSINESS

Federal Republic hoteliers face competition



On receiving a note saying, "We are interested in buying your hotel. Please advise on viability and possibilities for improvements," the proprietor of a typical five-star hotel in a city in the Federal Republic was on the one hand overjoyed and on the other disquieted.

This cable was an exception which proved what is becoming a general rule. First-class hotels and certain chains of restaurants are being expanded with capital, the backing of large organisations and other such financial backing.

As a country ripe for development the Federal Republic welcomes a wave of inflowing capital from abroad on the hoteller side and the importation of knowhow from other countries.

First of all this astonishes indigenous catering organisations, then it horrifies them ane finally leads them to launch a counter-attack.

Foreign market researchers have spied out gaps in the market which exist and which are continiting to be opened up all the time and they have utilised them.

* Firstly the increased tendency for citizens of a prosperous country to go out and eat more often.

* The increased need for first-class accommodation for businussmen travelling the world by air and the catering requirements of people on package tours. This applies particularly to Americans who would rather spend their money at "mass produced" luxury hotels than in establishments which have retained national characteristics.

This expansion in the catering industry is already geared to continue for well into the seventies. The number of projects is likely to double the number of beds available in five-star hotels by 1972.

The Olympic Games make Munich a very special case and the risks involved in speculating there are high. The number of beds in first-class hotels in the Bavarian capital is being increased from 3,000 to 11,000. Similar contracts and plans are afoot in other typical "hotel towns" such as Frankfurt, Düsseldorf and Hamburg, and to some extent Cologne and Stuttgart. In these towns the main emphasis is on luxury hotels, that is to say those where the price for a double room is 80 to 120 Marks per night.

Most new hotels owe their luxurious existence to the sober and businesslike plans made by airlines. Airline passengers are not transported and dumped but are offered full service for business and leisure and pleasure pursuits.

Only Holiday Inns from Memphis, Tennessee sticks to the traditional rules of the hotel and catering industry. This is the largest chain of hotels and motels in the world. Of the 300 new establishments which Holiday Inns plans to open in the next ten years 200 will be in the Federal Republic. The organisation of international tourism and those who cater for it has made it one of the growing industries.

* The international subsidiary companies of Pan American World Airways already have establishments in Düsseldorf, Hanover and Frankfurt. By 1972 they will have added Hamburg, Cologne, Munich and Stuttgart to their list.

* Hilton is the subsidiary company of Trans World Airways (TWA) which already has establishments in Berlin, Düsseldorf and Mainz with new buildings to be added in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich.

* Sheraton is the 100 per cent subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT). It is setting up its first establishment in Munich with plans for later buildings in Cologne and three other cities in this country.

* Hotel Corporation of America at present only has establishments in Munich and,

* Esso has six hotels with over 1,000 beds and plans a further three hotels with 1,000 beds.

Intercontinental and Hilton are expanding in this country alone and will become the largest Federal Republic concern, the A. Steigenberger Hotelgesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Intercontinental operates on a international basis with sixty hotels. Hilton has fifty.

There is a world-wide computer-based booking system which aids companies and particularly airlines in booking accommodation for passengers. This is especially useful for finding accommodation out of season as quickly and with as little fuss as possible.

These large-scale organisations are run using the latest sales techniques and, at least until a short time ago, were differentiated from middle-sized family concerns which made up the bulk of the European hotel business.

Until our caterers organise themselves into a group for a counter-attack they noted that apart from natural competition and psychological factors there was also an artificial obstacle to their progress. Several burgomasters, realising the value of luring international congresses to the town, embarked on bold finance measures, tax reliefs and experiments in [illegible] congresses. Suddenly local hoteliers found that the sites they were trying to buy had been ear-marked for international hotels.

Intrigues spread and the catering industry became one of the most explosive as the demand for beds increased rapidly.

When Lufthansa jumped on the bandwaggon and went into partnership with Intercontinental thus thwarting a genuine attempt by the Federal Republic hotel and catering industry to meet the demand, our caterers flew into a rage.

Even today the anger has not died down particularly as it is confirmed that the extra beds now available at airline hotels are not used exclusively for the airlines own passengers.

The extra supply of beds making its effect felt on the local hotels market and is increasing competition.

Sixty hotels in thirty cities in this country have formed "International Hotels Germany". They provide first-class accommodation with reservations bureau in Frankfurt are a serious attempt to hit back at the airlines' hotels.

Hotel reservations are made via teleprinter and telephone at no extra cost, on an international basis or within a country.

The international service is run in conjunction with Express Reservation Service, a subsidiary of American Express, the world's largest travel bureau.

Parallel with this or at least in cooperation with it hotels with first-class accommodation in Austria and Switzerland will follow. The institution carrying responsibility for this venture is the Federal Republic branch of the International Hotel Association.

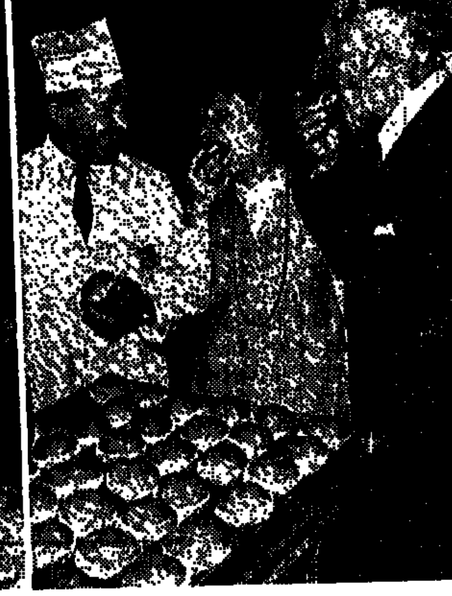
In Munich leading catering and hotel establishments have formed a joined holding company to make optimum use of facilities available and soak up some of the effects of the explosion in personnel and overhead costs, and to embark on additional investment. Another function of this cooperative venture is to prevent experienced staff switching their loyalty to foreign competition.

Cooperative ventures extend further than hotels. Suppliers, financiers and customers have taken stock of the more difficult state of the market which has been brought about by the breakthrough of the United States. They hope in spite of or even because of the enormous demand for large-scale service industries to preserve exclusive, traditional and productive catering establishments.

The Federal Republic hotel and catering industry is still far from being out of the wood.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 30 October 1970)





Food fair

The 21st hotel and catering trade fair was held in Stuttgart. 61 per cent of the visitors were attracted by the wide range of items on offer. 35 per cent were restaurateurs 31 per cent owned taverns and 34 per cent were hoteliers. Guests at the Fair feasted themselves on a wide range of specialities.

(Photos: G. Kesselbach)

Comrade caterers

Hotels and other catering establishments are keen to recruit staff from Eastern Bloc countries, according to Willy Pauly, the President of the Association of Federal Republic Hotels and Taverns. Herr Pauly was speaking in Stuttgart.

He considers there is a good chance of recruiting from Poland waiters, cooks and other catering assistants. At present this country's cuisine is upheld with the help of between 50,000 and 60,000 foreign workers. Most of them come from the south.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 October 1970)



■ **COMMERCE**

Rationalising containerisation

PACKAGING TRADE FAIR IN MUNICH

Containerisation '70, the largest packaging trade fair ever to be held in this country, closed its doors in Munich on 25 October. The information forwarding specialists were able to cull about practical aspects of container transport was particularly interesting. Exhibitors certainly were not complaining of a lack of visitors from either this country or abroad.

The change from conventional freight shipping to container traffic, pundits in this country's seaports claimed some years ago, will be comparable with, say, the change-over from sail to steam in its economic consequences.

There was talk everywhere, and by no means only in shipping, of a revolution in goods traffic. Euphoria has meanwhile given way to a more level-headed approach. Revolution, abrupt change, that is, is no longer on everyone's lips. The figures are straighforward. The sum total of goods traffic in and out of this country is running at roughly 900 million tons a year most of which is accounted for by bulk cargo such as petroleum, coal, iron and other ores, wood, fertilisers, grain and so on.

There is only about 65 million tons of general cargo, which because if its average higher value is suited for containerisation. From July 1969 to the end of June 1970 container traffic accounted for an estimated two million tons of this total.

This figure was mentioned at the containerisation fair by the managing director of Divo, the Frankfurt market research institute, whose firm is engaged in market analysis of the subject commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Transport.

Containerisation has a high growth rate, though. Last year and this the Bundesbahn, the Federal Railways, showed an increase of more than 100 per cent in container traffic.

In Hamburg and Bremen, the country's two largest ports, the annual growth rate in container traffic has varied between 65 and eighty per cent.

There are regional differences, however. In general cargo to the Eastern seaboard of the United States, for instance, containers already have a sixty-per-cent share of the market. The proportion of general cargo traffic to the West coast of America is thirty per cent.

Expressed as a proportion of overall general cargo turnover, though, containers account for a mere five per cent in Hamburg and only ten per cent in Bremen.

Freight that has long headed for North America in containers will for some time continue to be *shipped elsewhere* in the conventional manner because the appropriate facilities are lacking in the country of destination.

Containers come in steel, lightweight metal or plastic, are about the size of a furniture van, twenty, 25, thirty, 35 or forty feet long in overseas traffic and sturdy enough to be stacked on top of one another.

They are thus virtually a section of ship's hold sent overland to pick up cargo or to deliver the goods to the customer. As a rule they are packed by one or two customers or agents. locked, the customs formalities dealt with, *shipped by road or* rail to the port, loaded on board the vessel and shipped overseas, where the whole procedure begins again.

The major advantages of this mode of packaging and transport are speed, simpler packaging and savings in on- and off-loading. Valuable freight spends less time en route, so also saving interest.

Container vessels spend far less time in port. They can be on- and off-loaded in eight to ten hours whereas it would take a conventional freighter three days. The most important result of all these factors is the saving in terms of hard cash.

Forwarding a 22-ton piece of machinery from Munich to New York via Bremen used to cost 11,971 Marks by conventional means. Containerised it now only costs 7,340 Marks.

On the North Atlantic run fully-containerised freighters already carry a thousand containers or so. In their holds the containers are stacked up to six high like packets of cigarettes in a slot machine. Two to three further layers are stowed away on deck.

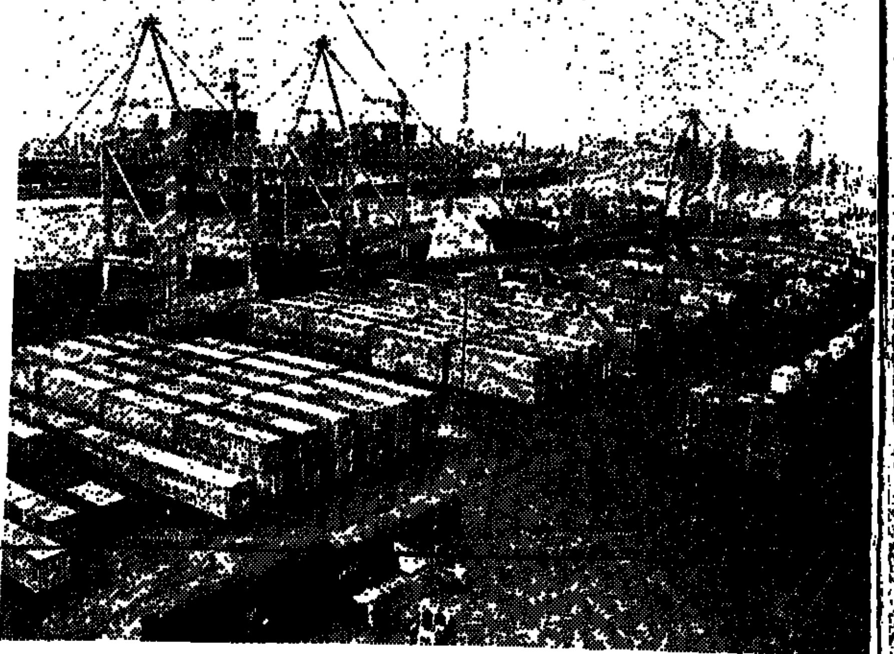
Special vessels are under construction for the Far Eastern run, which is scheduled for containerisation in two years time. They will be capable of holding up to 2,000 containers.

The capital investment is enormous. An up-to-date container freighter with a cargo capacity of 30,000 tons costs more to build and equip than a 200,000-ton supertanker.

Fifteen hundred to two thousand containers per vessel are not enough. Shipping companies reckon on needing an average of two and a half to three sets of containers, one en route, another ready for loading and third somewhere between port and customer.

The containers alone cost something in the region of fifty million Marks, then, and in the long term even this is by no means all.

Containers have an average life-span of five to six years. The vessels are expected to last twenty to 25 years. It follows that during the lifetime of the one vessel eight to ten sets of containers will be needed.



Hamburg's container port

(Photo: Hamburger Hafen- und Lagerhaus-A.G.)

Depending on the purpose for which it is to be used a twenty-foot container can cost between 5,000 and 30,000 Marks (the higher sum for a refrigerated container).

With expenditure of this order it is obvious that organisation is of crucial importance Every empty container either on board or in the warehouse is unused capital and this is as true of domestic transport as it is of shipping.

Roughly 85 per cent of container traffic in this country may still be seagoing or seabound but traffic between Continental transhipment centres is increasing even faster.

The Bundesbahn already has a large number of express links between 38 container depots in goods station all over the country and the market still has enormous potential.

A number of specialists reckon that 98 per cent of general cargo could be containerised. At least forty per cent could be containerised economically. Containers are even beginning to gain ground in air freight.

So far, however shippers have in many cases forgotten about the customer. In many firms there is evidently still a widespread lack of awareness about the methods and possibilities of container transport.

This is certainly the conclusion that must be drawn from some of the comments made in the Divo survey already mentioned.

Provided only that the merchandise is properly packed the breakage quota in container transport of fragile goods is virtually nil. Yet a number of firms questioned stated that losses in container traffic had been higher than by conventional means.

In respect of the cost, too, a factor in which there should be no comparison between the two figures, roughly the same number of firms out of total of 2,300 questioned maintained that costs had risen as a result of containerisation as reckoned to have reduced costs.

For many small and medium sized firms existing containers are too large. They are just not in a position to fill them for shipment to one customer. They could, of course, club together but the main advantage of containers, door-to-door transport without reloading, would go by the board.

The figures leave one in no doubt that the larger the firm the more attractive a proposition containers become. Certain industries seem to favour them specially. Thirty per cent of all container traffic in this country is accounted for by chemicals, for instance twenty per cent by foodstuffs and confectionery and a further fifteen to twenty per cent by metal manufactures and electrical goods.

The reason for this would seem to be fairly straightforward. High-value products are considered to be particularly suitable for containerisation.

It is also interesting to note that container traffic is concentrated in four areas: Bremen and Bremerhaven, the Ruhr, Cologne, Aachen and the routes to the dutch frontier and, finally, the Rhine-Main region.

Despite the efforts undertaken by both the Bundesbahn and road hauliers Munich, for instance, remains virgin territory as far as containers are concerned.

Despite high growth rates domestic container traffic has hardly begun, as manufacturers realised when three years ago they descended on the market in the expectation of lucrative business.

Some sixty to seventy firms started constructing containers. A number of them hardly even left the drawing-board. A good half dozen are still business and control the market. They too have come to grasp the fact that the most important point is first to master the system. Building gigantic boxes of steel or aluminium is not enough. Customers must learn how to handle them and use them most rationally.

It is hardly surprising that firms and organisations concerned are already thinking in terms of three main sectors to be emphasised at future container fairs. These will be storage, transport and organisation, in which computers will play an important part.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 October 1970)

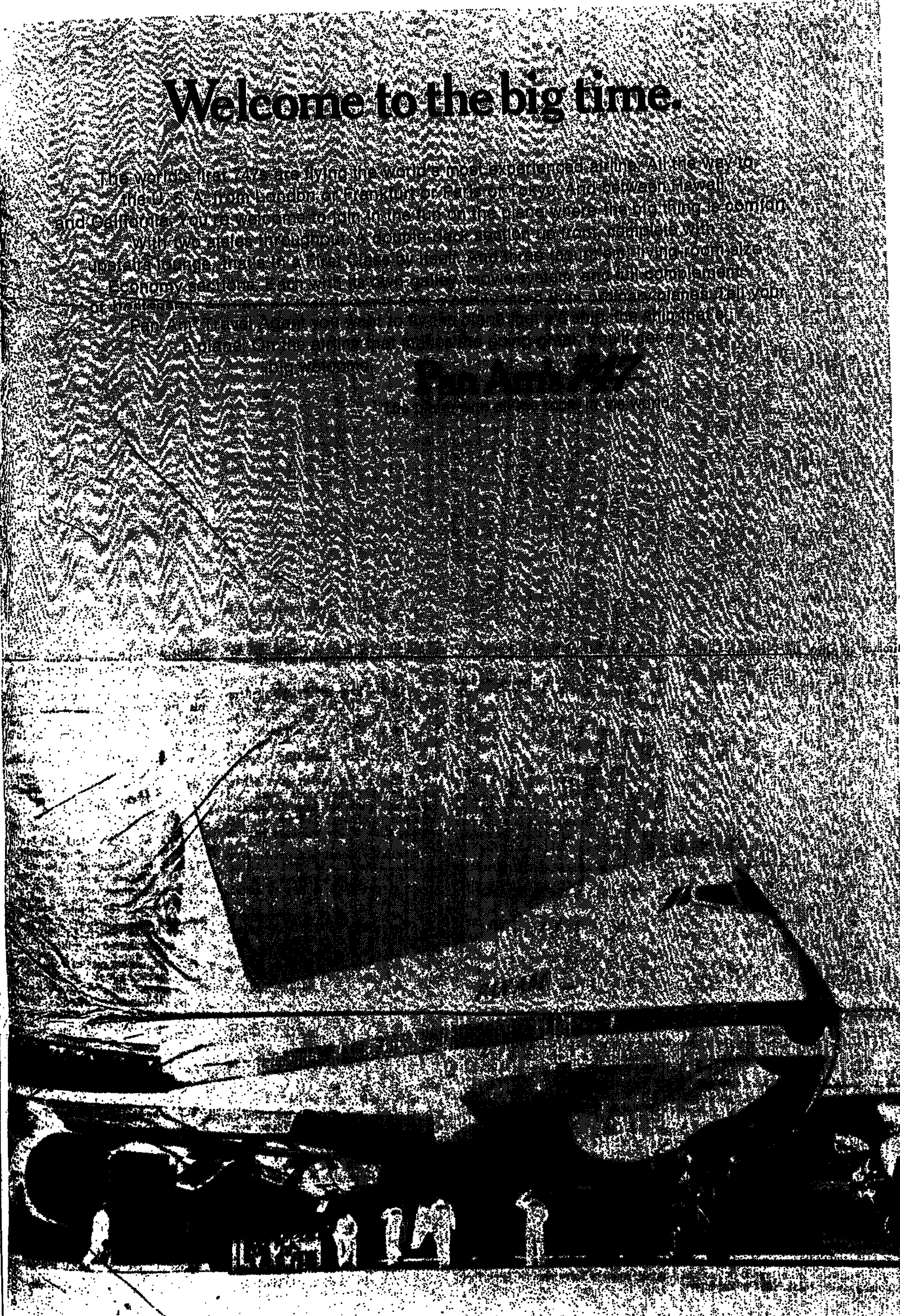
Container carrying lorry that can be transported by rail (Photo: dpa)

Rheinstahl launches first gas-turbine powered vessel

Euroliner, the world's first gas-turbine powered freighter has been launched at Rheinstahl's Emden yard. It was ordered by a British firm and will operate under charter for Seatrain Lines on the North Atlantic container run.

The 32,000-ton Euroliner will hold 816 containers and its roughly 60,000-horse power twin-turbine engines will be capable of speeds of up up to 26 knots.

(DIE WELT, 26 October 1970)



■ MODERN LIVING

New theories on leisure in our society

The concept of leisure has almost as many variations as there are people writing about leisure time pursuits.

"Idleness is the beginning of all evil," according to the proverb. "Sloth is the axis around which everything revolves," according to Aristotle. Which is right, or are both correct?

The concept of leisure, idleness and free time obviously include manifold problems throwing up many questions and very few unambiguous answers.

Some of these problems are treated by Clemens-August Andreae in his book, *The Economics of Leisure* (published as a paperback by Rowohlt, 247 pages, 4 Marks 80 Pfennigs). He tries to find an answer to these problems.

Andreae, an economist, decided to write his book after visiting a leisure-time-pursuits fair in Innsbrück in 1965. His investigations on the subject have only just been completed.

According to the author, "Man's search for free time is age-old, as old as his striving for freedom and independence instead of having to spend all day and every day trying to find bread for the next day.

"Today it appears that the aim of prosperity and free time, that is to say prosperity without work, is within our grasp. But for some time there have been warning voices calling on us to consider whether this paradise may not be a fool's paradise. . . ."

In 1939 Keynes wrote that mankind was close to "completing its economic task" and added for those who have to toil to earn their daily bread idleness is a sweetness in life for which they will strive until they have obtained it."

The sociologist Gabor believes that the three most dangerous factors that will affect our lives in the next fifty years are annihilation of mankind by nuclear weapons, paralysis of society because of overpopulation and leisure. He said: "Men are prepared for almost everything except leisure. The use of leisure is the new factor in the history of mankind."

These quotations indicate that sociologists, educationists and anthropologists dominate with their public pronouncements the problems surrounding the use of leisure. But, according to Andreae, this domination of the question of leisure is a domination of dilettantes discussing what their fellow citizens do with their leisure time.

Clemens-August Andreae believes that the economic aspects of leisure have been too much neglected. So his book is not a debate on the utilisation of free time, estimated in hours and percentages. He certainly does not consider his discussion of the problem to be a discussion of an aspect of our culture.

In this book leisure is understood in a simple uncomplicated manner, disregarding associated details.

Problems arise in the question of leisure as soon as the time allocated for work is reduced. Free time is in many ways considered as the opposing idea to work time. How do working people feel about this in the main? Do they want more free time? According to surveys conducted by the Emnid Institute in 1964 and 1966 it seems that half of all people are quite content with the present free time they have and considered this just.

At this time the proportion of those who felt that we still work too long fell by a quarter whereas the number of those who saw the embodiment of laziness in present day working hours increased considerably.

These surveys underlined that if leisure time is to be increased it is something which must happen slowly and under conditions of control so that the process of adjustment is made easier.

Next Clemens-August Andreae investigates the distribution of leisure time and which sections of the population enjoy which amount of free time. This investigation was carried out without regard to the various ways in which this time is used, be it in do-it-yourself and tinkering around the home, reading heavy books or just dozing off in front of the box.

Statistics show that these factors are full of paradoxes: "The only group that is clearly at the end of the scale as far as leisure time is concerned is the farming community. Young people in rural areas have less free time than townsfolk, farmers and others who work on the land have less leisure time than other self-employed people and the farmer's wife also works harder than her counterpart in the metropolis.

These results are by and large backed by another survey conducted prior to this one. This survey carried out in The Netherlands can claim to be the most thorough undertaken in Europe.

The Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek investigated how time was spent by the population of The Netherlands. Of the hours in the week, including Saturdays and Sundays, which were included in the survey forty per cent on average were given over to free time.

Surprisingly enough there were few substantial differences throughout the whole population in the amount of leisure time. Farm workers had 36 per cent leisure time, salaried workers and industrial and social leaders 41 per cent.

A codicil to this survey said that contrary to popular ideas leaders in public life were at either extreme, neither working long hours nor deserving to be dubbed the leisured classes.

Andreae gives long consideration to the themes of how leisure time is spent and how it is linked with national productivity.

The question remains, which direction is society heading? Although we do not yet live in a leisured society certain developments are pointers to the future, such as tourism and the social and economic effects that are linked to tourism.

Heading for a leisured society would call for a definite decision on the aims of society. A society geared to production can only allow periods of relaxation for continued work or educational holidays. A leisured society would involve a drastic change in the state of the world.

Re-arrangements would be necessary in welfare work and priorities would have to be set in matters such as income leisure, power and worker participation. But the time does not seem to be right for this yet.

But Andreae adds: "However, it seems likely that a long and complicated rethinking process on the questions of work and leisure is on the way. In the middle term the working week will be cut to thirty or twenty hours, so that we will have more leisure time than working time.

"Looking at the matter over a long term, however, the words work and leisure will probably have disappeared from our vocabulary. The working and relaxing sides of life will have become one."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 October 1970)

All about woman and her leisure time

Women have never been scrutinised so closely as in the past few years. Market researchers have looked with deep interest at what she buys and what she wants to buy. They have examined the money she has to spend and looked at her requirements from head to foot. An institute in Frankfurt, Contest, has dreamed up a questionnaire with a difference. What do women think of their leisure time? How do they spend it? A chemicals organisation was curious to know.

Knocking off time is eight o'clock in the evening. No more crockery is washed, no more socks are darned. The same timetable applies to Sundays and weekdays alike, according to a questionnaire prepared by "Contest."

At eight o'clock in the evening Mum returns to the family. Four out of every five women questioned in the survey said that eight o'clock in the evening was the time when they down tools.

On Sunday afternoons three out of five allow themselves a little rest. On weekdays 45 per cent put their feet up in the afternoons.

In the mornings too there is a certain amount of leisure time. One out of ten women admitted this and one in five claimed she felt no obligation to cook a large midday meal on Sundays. She preferred to go for a walk.

Seven out of ten women watch the television in the evening. Three out of ten claim that television gives them cause to discuss problems with the family. Twenty per cent say they just relax.

Visits from or to friends in the week are rare. Twenty-three per cent seek company at weekends.

A housewife's afternoon is not so bad as many people think. The Contest survey showed that about three out of five women devote free weekday afternoons to beautifying themselves. 29 per cent take afternoon tea or coffee. One in five reads, 28 per cent look after the children, and one in four goes visiting.

The main point of the survey was to find out if women change clothes when they have finished working. Forty per cent say they do so, only if guests are coming. Otherwise it is not worth it, they think. Another forty per cent keep their apron on and thirty per cent claim they always change their clothes at certain times of the day.

Of those who claim to change nearly all, 74 per cent, do so for comfort. 23 per cent said they liked to look scruffy after finishing the day's work and nine out of ten said they could not be bothered about what they wore.

When guests arrive the Sunday best is brought out of the wardrobe and comfort is forgotten. One in four of the women said the reason for this was, "I want to look feminine" and thirty per cent said they liked to have something fresh on. 45 per cent gave fashion-consciousness as their reason.

Ideas that advertisers try to put into women's heads seem to fall on stony ground. Ideas such as sexy, seductive or elegant do not cut much ice with women, according to the Contest survey.

When asked about materials most women plumped for the practical. Jersey wool seems to be a favourite since it is practical and does not crumple.

Apron materials were among the least favourite. Most housewives do not want to be reminded of house work in their leisure hours.

Most housewives did not want to spend more than 100 Marks on clothes. The average was between 80 and 90 Marks.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 October 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Never too old

Squatters have once again take over accommodation left in Frankfurt. In the Westend district two families with a massive brood of children, students and apprentices moved into flats in a house which has been for the most part empty for weeks.

They were joined by this country's oldest squatter, an 88 year-old grandmother, who had lived in the house since 1937, but was thrown out two years ago.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 October 1970)

Under the influence

Young hotheads are less frequently guilty of drunken driving than older married men, according to Professor Herbert Lewrenz from a Medical and Psychology Institute.

3,215 cases of dangerous driving leading to an accident and conviction were studied. Another discovery made by this survey is that drunken driving transcends family backgrounds and positions in the social strata.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 October 1970)

The sweet life

On 30 October this year the Bundespost will be catering for customers with a sweet tooth when over 35 tons of sweets will be distributed free of charge.

Each sweet will contain a strip of paper with a number on it, which is not for human consumption of course. The number game is a raffle for 1,633 prizes of post office savings accounts with credits ranging from twenty Marks to 10,000 Marks.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 21 October 1970)

After the ball

Munich's Oktoberfest this year involved 21 drunken brawls, 64 accidents on fairground rides and four deaths. 100,000 beer mugs joined souvenir collections.

Organisers of the annual booze-in on Munich's Theresienwiese estimate that the number of visitors to the "Wies'n" this year was around six million.

However, the amount of malt, hops and barley consumed was comparatively low and turnover was down appreciably. "Only" 108 men and 42 women learned what the inside of the sobering-up cells looked like!

(DIE ZEIT, 23 October 1970)

Munich's guests

Approximately 169,000 foreigners live in Munich. Twelve and a half per cent of the Bavarian capital's population come from abroad, making Munich the most cosmopolitan city in the Federal Republic.

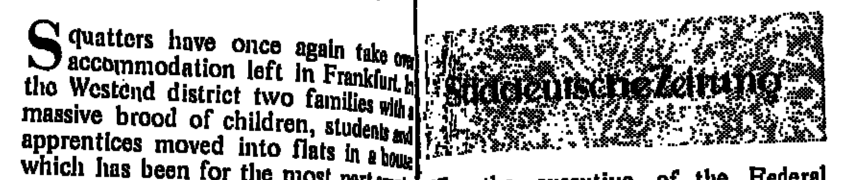
Yugoslavs are now the most numerous, with a contingent of 29,000. The Italians (23,000) have dropped to second place.

There are 19,000 Turks and almost as many people from Greece. Neighbours from just across the border in Austria are surprisingly only in fifth place. They number 15,000.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 October 1970)

■ SPORT

The fairer sex accuses Sports League of continued neglect



Has the executive of the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB) been giving its women's committee second-rate treatment for years? This was the tenor of a three-day conference in Berlin organised by the DSB Federal committee for women's sport and attended by publicity secretaries from virtually all sporting organisations.

At the end of the conference, held in Schöneberg sports school, there was not unjustified talk of a turning point in women's sport in this country. There was certainly no mistaking the bitter criticism of the existing state of affairs.

So far the committee has been able only to give advice and make suggestions. It has had no way of bringing direct influence to bear on the decisions taken by the DSB executive.

In the first twenty years of its existence the DSB has simply not accorded sport for women sufficient recognition. Luckily a change now seems to be in the offing, for there is a great deal of ground to make up.

These, then, were some of the accusations levelled by authorised spokeswomen at the conference — the first of its kind ever to be held. And they provided some shocking pointers as to why efforts to boost women's sport have been to pretty well no avail.

In the course of sessions that were laden with activity comments were made that left listeners in little doubt as to why the targets set by spokeswomen for the DSB's women members have continually receded into the distance.

The Berlin clarion call is unlikely to go unanswered. It was triggered off by an undertaking made by Hans Hansen of Kiel, newly-elected chairman of the DSB public relations committee.

"I am submitting to the DSB executive," he assured the conference, "a motion that a ninth, woman member join my committee of eight in order to ensure that a woman is able to make her presence sufficiently felt on behalf of her sex."

Hansen engaged in some plain speaking. "The DSB must brush up its image," he said. "So far its performance has been far from satisfactory. It has sadly missed opportunities that have presented themselves."

He called for increased public relations work by the DSB and an increase in the number of staff. Appeals made by the DSB with over ten million members gain far less public attention than, say, those made by the trade unions.

On this particular day the conference was chaired by Dr Annemarie Griesinger, member of the Bundestag, who as vice-chairman of the DSB women's committee listened as attentively as anyone else as Herr Hansen divided the development of the DSB into four stages.

Sport was originally made respectable by the press. Once the various associations had consolidated their positions the symptoms of affluence came more and more to the fore. The DSB became complacent.

The most critical phase occurred last year in connection with the European amateur athletics championships in Athens (when this country's team walked off the track after an international ruling that one of its members was still banned from international competition) and at the subsequent Duisburg session of the DSB main committee.

"A reputation gained in the course of nineteen years went by the board," Hansen commented." At the present fourth stage it must be regained in time for the 1972 Munich Olympics."

Hansen was not reticent about what is to be done either. "All demands," he said, "can be put into effect step by step. Our attitude towards mass media and the press must change. We must hire experienced journalists and follow their advice.

"We must be less sensitive and hold more press conferences. We have, after all, nothing to hide. If we are to inform, we must write," he noted, concluding that "specialist sporting publications are read by millions of people every year. The DSB must help to keep them going and make use of them.

"It also needs a magazine of its own, an organ designed to give more impetus to joint campaigns for the good of the general public."

The reports delivered by a number of DSB spokeswomen provided a clue as to why the struggle to improve women's position in German sport has often been to no avail, but the increase in women's membership last year ought to force the DSB, Federal state sports leagues and sports associations to pay more attention to what the women's committee has to say.

Its members are, after all, experienced and knowledgeable, including as they do Professor Inge Heuser of Wuppertal, Dr Inge Bausenwein of Nuremberg, Annemarie Griesinger of Markgröningen, Willy Bokler of Wiesbaden, Else Klein of Wachenheim, Elisabeth Wolff of Berlin and Gretel Busch of Bremen.

Ten years ago sports clubs had seven times as many men as women members. Now the ratio is only three to one. The DSB women's section, a department set up under the direction of Gundrun Manns only a few weeks ago, has already published its first guidelines.

The mothers of tomorrow, they convincingly prove, are not saying goodbye to healthy sport, a phenomenon of which most clubs affiliated to the DSB are growing aware.

The number of women members over 21 has increased in the course of a single year from 850,000 to 950,000. The nation-wide keep fit with sport campaign is not just a Man's Business as one of its slogans has obviously not been been without effect.

Paul G. Pätzel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 October 1970)

Olympic heating

The pitch on which the football fixtures are to be played at the Munich Olympics is to be underlaid at a depth of ten inches with a network of heating pipes twelve miles long.

In the event of frost and snow hot water will be pumped round the system, which may make the grass begin to grow again in mid-winter. In the summer it will function as an underground sprinkler and stop the pitch from drying out.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 25 October 1970)

Music for Munich

The organising committee for the 1972 Munich Olympics has called on all composers resident in this country, whether they be Germans, foreigners or displaced persons and amateurs or professionals, to compose a fanfare for the Games and send it in by 31 December 1970.

It must not last longer than two minutes and is to consist of a ten-second theme followed by a middle section and an acoustically and musically dynamic restatement of the original theme.

No stipulations are made as to the choice of instruments but electronic music is "not intended." The jury, which will make its decision next spring, consists of composers, musicologists, radio and TV representatives and atheletes.

The winner will receive an award of 5,000 Marks. Further details are available from the arts department of the organising committee at: 8 Munich, 13, Saarstr. 7, Tel. 3 87 82 74.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 October 1970)

Bags of medals at Arizona gun contest

The fourth day of the marksmen's world championships in Phoenix, Arizona, it really rained medals for this country. Twenty-seven-year-old Gottfried Kustermann of Munich struck gold in the ten metres air rifle event, setting up a new world record of 387 out of a possible total of 400 rings.

Klaus Zähringer of Wiesbaden took home the silver medal with 378, one above the previous world record, and together with Bernd Klingner and Peter Kohnke of Bremervörde, 374 and 373 respectively, they also won the team event.

Their total of 1,512 out of a possible 1,600 rings represented an improvement of 38 on the previous world record for a four-man team.

This country also took home bronze medals in the three-position small bore, the small bore forty shots kneeling and the women's air rifle event.

Klaus Zähringer, formerly of Stuttgart, was doubly unlucky in that his small bore rating was altered after the event. Instead of Zähringer Kärvinen of Finland was awarded second place after Feiss of South Africa, all three scoring a total of 598.

The reason for the jury's reconsideration was a new ruling on the double shots at the Gehmann target. Points were not to be deducted on the basis of the first two shots, it was decided, and unfortunately Zähringer was the loser on the new arrangement.

Kustermann's success is due without a shadow of doubt to training with American Olympic gold medallist and world champion Gary Anderson, who spent ten months in Munich and gave the local boy every assistance.

At last year's European championships in Pilsen Kustermann came a mere tenth with 368 rings.

Gottfried Kustermann, the new world air rifle-shooting champion, is 27 and Munich born and bred. He is already an old hand in the marksman's world.



Gottfried Kustermann
(Photo: WEREK)

His parents have an inn in the Munich suburb of Fortenried that is the local of Fortenried air rifle club.

The family's only son, Kustermann is a butcher by trade and has taken his master's diploma but has not worked in the trade for several years. He now devotes all his time to shooting practice.

Kustermann works on the basis that talent alone is not enough to reap international honours nowadays. To reach the top you have to engage in intensive high-powered training.

He spends several hours a day shooting and does everything he can to stay physically fit. His chief advantage, though, is felt to be his enormous powers of concentration.

"Gottfried," his mother says, "was always a loner. It certainly helps him with his shooting."

The proof of the pudding is in the eating and Kustermann has certainly proved that his outlook is correct, having already bagged four European championship titles, two of them with the cross-bow.

Hunting in the woods is his hobby.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 October 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Mak uta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guyana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d